FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 057 *22 March 1984*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

USSR-U.S. Permanent Consultative Committee Meets AA 1
Stukalin Suggests Measures To Further Arms Talks AA 1
[Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG 22 Mar]
'Obstructionist' U.S. Position in Vienna Decried AA 1
[Olin]
Shishlin Calls for 'Constructive' Dialogue AA 2
[NEW TIMES No 11]
Zhukov Outlines USSR's Moves To Ensure Peace AA 6

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CSSR Delegation Arrives for Moscow CEMA Talks BB 1
[Bratislava]
Conclusion of Soyuz-84 Exercises Reported BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Approaches at Stockholm CDE Session Contrasted CC 1
[Kostikov in PRAVDA 16 Mar]
Socialist International Issues Stockholm Appeal CC 3
USSR's UN Committee Chairman Decries RSA Apartheid CC 3
UN Rights Commission Concludes Geneva Session CC 4
[Melnikov in PRAVDA 18 Mar]
U.S. Stance Hampers UN Indian Ocean Committee CC 5
USSR Envoy to LOS Session on U.S. 'Conspiracy' CC 5

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Burlatskiy Urges U.S. Action on 'Thaw' A 1
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 21 Mar]
Hart Calls for Change of Policy Toward USSR A 1
[IZVESTIYA 18 Mar]
Change in American Mood Evident in Campaign A 2
[Kobysh in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 21 Mar]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan Primes Public for 'Overt' U.S. Deployment C 1
[Vdovin in PRAVDA 20 Mar]

SOUTH ASIA

DRA Economic Meetings Stress Development, Plans D 1
Politburo Holds Discussions D 1
[PRAVDA 20 Mar]
Keshtmand Reports D 1
'Crushing' of DRA Bandits in Paktiya Reported D 2
[Baykov]
U.S.-Proclaimed 'Day of Afghanistan' Knocked D 2
[Biryukov]
Indian MP's Score U.S. Arms Supplies to Pakistan D 3
[Bukhonko]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PRK Defense Minister Speaks on National Unity E 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Mar]
U.S. Makes Asian-Pacific Problems 'More Acute' E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Further on GDR Hoffmann's Activities in Moscow F 1
Talks, Activities Noted F 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Mar]
Moscow Banquet [ADN] F 2
Further on Lenin Award F 2
[East Berlin]
Leaves Moscow for USSR Tour F 3
Military, Political Talks F 3
[Olenichev]
SED's Dohlus on Unity of Party, Masses F 4
[PRAVDA 20 Mar]
Bulgarian Paper Cited on USSR Friendship Treaty F 7
[PRAVDA 19 Mar]
Polish Economy Arouses 'Anxious Concern' in USSR F 8
[Ambartsumov]
USSR-Romania Sign Aviation Industry Agreement F 8
[AGERPRES]

WESTERN EUROPE

Kohl Reply on Deployment to Youth Paper Derided G 1
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 20 Mar]
Mitterrand Arrives in U.S. on Official Visit G 1
Swedish Foreign Minister on Neutrality Policy G 2
[Vukolov]
Turkish Naval Exercises Begin 20 Mar G 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Syria To Receive MIG's for Shift to 'Offensive' H 1
[Kuwait AL-QABAS 19 Mar]
Yakov Ryabov Heads Delegation to Algeria H 2
[cross-reference]
Reportage on Lebanon Parley in Lausanne H 2
West 'Poisoning' Work H 2
[Kuznetsov in IZVESTIYA 19 Mar]
Security Commission To Meet H 3
[Kuznetsov in IZVESTIYA 20 Mar]
End of Second Stage H 4
[Levchenko]
Shultz Press Conference on Mideast Criticized H 5
[Vasilyev]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Overview of Africa Situation, Developments J 1
[Vinogradov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 18 Mar]
U.S. Peace Efforts in Southern Africa Mocked J 4
[Kulik]
Signing of RSA-Mozambique Treaty Viewed J 5
[Mnatsakanov]
Commissioning of RSA Nuclear Reactor Noted J 6
Miroshkin-Led Delegation Returns From Zambia J 6
[PRAVDA 15 Mar]
Presidium Appoints New Ambassador to Ghana J 6
[PRAVDA 15 Mar]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Materials Concerning Soviet Tanker Incident K 1
Comparison of Protest to U.S. K 1
CIA 'Hirelings' Accused K 1
Ortega Cited [Trushin] K 2
Captain of Tanker Cited [Trushin] K 2
Conclusion of Cuban-Angolan Talks Noted K 3
Bovin on Increased U.S. Presence in C. America K 4
U.S. Hydrazine Exports to Latin America Decried K 6
[Alekseyev]
CPSU Greetings to Dominican CP Congress K 6
[PRAVDA 18 Mar]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Chief on Leaders, Afghan War, Submarines R 1
[Afanasyev in Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER 15 Mar]

Significance of Report, Election Results R 3
[Editorial in PRAVDA 19 Mar]
Attributes of Good Party Organization Secretary R 5
[Editorial in PRAVDA 16 Mar]
Ukrainian CP Central Committee Plenum Meets R 7
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 7 Mar]
Komsomol Chief Mishin Addresses Plenum R 8
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 20 Mar]
PRAVDA Criticizes Kirovograd Newspaper R 10
[Odinets, 16 Mar]
Estonian Paper Attacks Emigre Activists R 10
Academician Kim Writes on 'Real Socialism' R 11
[PRAVDA 16 Mar]
Correction to Kunayev Address to Kazakh CP Plenum R 16
Briefs: Award to MFA Institute R 16

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Editorial Notes Spring Sowing Preparations T 1
[PRAVDA 17 Mar]
Vorotnikov Notes Agricultural Shortcomings T 2
Tashkent Agro-Industrial Progress Reported T 2

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

First Indian Cosmonaut To Go Into Space 3 Apr [Delhi] U 1
Cosmos 1545 Launched 21 Mar, Functioning Normally U 1
New Oil Exploration Ship Launched in Finland U 1
Comparison of Science Academy General Meeting U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Kantemir Tank Division Named for Andropov V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Mar]
Nature of Red Army Liberating Mission Explained V 1

USSR-U.S. PERMANENT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

LD211341 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Geneva March 21 TASS -- A session has opened here today of the Soviet-American permanent consultative committee, which was formed for promoting the implementation of the aims and provisions of the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile defence systems and the interim agreement on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms concluded between the USSR and the USA on May 26, 1972 and the agreement on measures to lessen the danger of an outbreak of nuclear war which was concluded between the two countries on September 30, 1971.

STUKALIN SUGGESTS MEASURES TO FURTHER ARMS TALKS

AU221053 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 22 Mar 84 p 3

[Text] Boris Ivanovich Stukalin, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, on Tuesday night delivered a lecture at the Austrian-Soviet Society in Vienna on topical questions of East-West relations. He declared that the entire Soviet foreign policy is aimed at preventing nuclear war. In the past years, the Soviet Union has submitted numerous disarmament proposals, which even included one calling for the dismantling of all intermediate-range and tactical nuclear weapons in Europe.

The offer to free Europe completely of nuclear weapons continues to be fully valid, he said, and added: While the United States is presently talking a great deal about its readiness for negotiations, obviously to calm down public opinion, it is at the same time developing numerous new arms systems -- including new bombers and submarines that can carry up to 30 cruise missiles -- with a record budget of over $200 billion.

The Soviet Union, Stukalin continued, is ready to negotiate further over the reduction of missiles, but the United States must prove its readiness for negotiations by deeds. Stukalin cited as examples: The United States could take up the proposals for a ban on the militarization of space; the United States could ratify the treaty, signed almost 10 years ago, on limiting underground nuclear weapons tests; and it could resume negotiations on a treaty banning all nuclear arms.

Stukalin paid tribute to Austrian-Soviet relations, which he described as an example of relations between states with different social systems. The Austrian policy of neutrality, he said, is an important contribution to safeguarding peace.

'OBSTRUCTIONIST' U.S. POSITION IN VIENNA DECRIED

LD212349 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Recently a number of political and military leaders in the United States have spoken out on the issue of reducing armed forces in Europe. Next, comment on that by Viktor Olin:

There are variations in the statements made by American politicians and military men. Richard Burt, assistant secretary for Europe, has said the administration is not considering significant cuts in United States troops levels in Europe.

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger reports that the United States Government has no intentions of reducing United States troops strength, and Commander in Chief of NATO Forces in Europe American General Bernard Rogers has come out in favor of increasing the troops of NATO-member nations, including those of the United States.

All these statements indicate Washington's obvious unwillingness to make any reductions in troops and arms in the center of the most armed continent -- Europe. This position has remained unchanged throughout practically the last 10 years of the Vienna talks, the only difference is in the methods the United States uses in pursuing its position. One of the methods is to pull out of thin air huge figures supposedly representing the number of armed forces in the socialist countries. Claims are made that verification is difficult and demands are put forth for disproportionate reductions. Now the United States and its allies are using the tactic of silence. So far they have not responded to last year's compromise proposals made by the Warsaw Treaty organization on the mutual reduction of troops on both sides by [as heard] 900,000. Over 20 initiatives made by the socialist countries have been rejected throughout the entire period of the Vienna talks.

Now what's the explanation for the obstructionist position taken by the United States and NATO in Vienna? Washington intends to block progress at the talks in its attempt to use them as a screen for gaining superiority in conventional armed forces, as it tried to use the Geneva talks to ensure its advantage in nuclear weapons. It's hard to call that policy anything but nearsighted.

Europe has the world's highest concentration of armed forces (?and) arms. This circumstance makes it the most dangerous place in terms of military conflicts. Immediate measures are necessary to change this situation, and far from the least important of them would be the reduction of troops and conventional weapons.

The latest round in the Vienna talks has just begun. It is creating a favorable opportunity for political leaders in the United States and other NATO countries to back up their frequent so-called peaceable statement with concrete actions.

SHISHLIN CALLS FOR 'CONSTRUCTIVE' DIALOGUE

PM211159 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 11, Mar 84 pp 5-7

[Nikolay Shishlin article: "Call to Action and Meaningful Dialogue"]

[Text] The results of the elections to the Soviet parliament, together with the election campaign, have once again demonstrated the continuity and consistency of the domestic and foreign policies of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

All the principal goals set by the 26th Party Congress and the subsequent Central Committee meetings in home and foreign affairs remain unchanged. They are the goals of construction and peace.

At the same time, the broad discussion of all key domestic and world issues, and the speeches delivered by Soviet leaders, above all Konstantin Chernenko, during the election campaign clearly show what kind of future for international relations Moscow would like to see.

The Soviet assessment of the present international situation -- and anyone who read closely the speeches of Soviet leaders must have noticed this -- is free of rosy illusions and false optimism.

The unchecked arms race, fresh outbreaks of conflict, major setbacks to peaceful cooperation between countries with different social systems, and the critical state of Soviet-American relations -- all this makes peace very fragile and unstable. The Soviet Union correctly attributes the deterioration in the international situation to Washington's stubborn attempts to gain military supremacy and arbitrarily impose its will on other countries.

Such a realistic assessment is absolutely essential to an understanding of not only the grave threat dangling over mankind but also the urgent need to do everything possible to direct developments into rational channels.

But I should like to qualify that slightly. It would indeed by unpardonable and risky to under-estimate the complex nature of today's international situation and the dangers it presents. However, it would be an even greater mistake to draw the fatalistic conclusion that the damage is irreparable and that mankind must just put up with the constant heightening of tension in the hope that the fatal line will not be overstepped and thermonuclear war with its obviously disastrous consequences will be averted.

The Soviet position is exemplified by Moscow's earnest desire for a radical upturn in international relations, for a revival of the process of detente, and for sound and businesslike co-operation between countries with different social systems. "It is the complexity of the situation which urges us to double or even treble our efforts for peace and international co-operation," said Konstantin Chernenko.

Any practical steps to limit and halt the arms race would clearly be of decisive importance in restoring confidence in international relations.

Moscow has, of course, taken note of the new elements in the U.S. Administration's recent statements. The talk of dialogue, readiness for negotiations and the desire for constructive co-operation with the Soviet Union is, naturally, pleasing to the ear. But these words must be backed with practical deeds and, unfortunately, U.S. actions do not yet convincingly show that Washington is ready to deal with the Soviet Union on the principles of equality and equal security.

Can the Soviet leadership possibly ignore the intensive U.S. nuclear missile build-up in Western Europe? Can it overlook the modernization of the U.S. strategic forces? Can it disregard U.S. plans to militarize outer space? The answer to all these and many other questions can only be negative.

Quite frankly, it is too early to talk of a thaw in Soviet-American relations. It is equally premature to believe that full-scale Soviet-American negotiations are just about to begin. "Peace from a position of strength." This, the U.S. President's credo, compels the Soviet Union and its socialist allies to take the necessary steps to meet the threat to their security posed by NATO's military programmes. Moscow is determined to preserve its military-strategic parity with the United States. Indeed, developments since the war have shown beyond a shadow of doubt that the Soviet Union can cope with this task.

But does this mean that the vicious circle of distrust of the escalation of the arms race and the aggravation of confrontation is impossible to break? The speech by Konstantin Chernenko, which has attracted worldwide attention, clearly reveals that the Soviet leadership thinks otherwise.

Moscow is prepared to search for ways of freeing Europe from nuclear weapons, medium-range and tactical alike. It is also prepared to agree to substantially lower equal levels of strategic armaments.

But, as Konstantin Chernenko has noted, by deploying missiles in Europe, the Americans have erected obstacles to negotiations not only on "European" but also on strategic nuclear weapons. The way to mutually acceptable agreements could be opened by removing these obstacles and thus eliminating the need for countermeasures by the socialist countries. All the proposals on nuclear armaments repeatedly advanced by Yuriy Andropov remain valid.

There are, of course, other ways in which progress towards military detente can be made. Let us take, for instance, the idea of a Soviet-American nuclear weapon freeze. It is no secret that the Soviet Union and the United States possess an overkill capacity. A nuclear arms freeze would in no way endanger the security of either country. At the same time, it would be a real breakthrough towards improving Soviet-American relations and would introduce the badly needed element of confidence and constructive cooperation.

Career diplomats, the military and others well remember how, several years ago, the Soviet Union and the United States were on the point of drawing up an agreement on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. This issue, too, has retained all its relevance and importance. One could mention other useful initiatives put forward in the 1970s, when the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. were successfully seeking ways to reduce military confrontation.

Konstantin Chernenko touched on quite a promising sphere of arms limitation. Moscow is striving to rule out the use of chemical weapons. In fact, it is aiming at a radical solution to this problem, that is, for a complete and general prohibition of the development and production of chemical weapons and for the destruction of all their stocks. And, of course, Moscow wants the observance of the provisions of any possible agreements in this field to be effectively monitored from start to finish.

There are other spheres in which constructive action towards ending the arms race could be undertaken. Each step would be valuable, because it would mean progress towards an upswing in Soviet-American relations and on the international scene as a whole.

Moscow clearly understands that the future of world affairs largely depends on the state of Soviet-American relations. The February meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the election speeches of Konstantin Chernenko and other Soviet leaders demonstrate that Moscow is ready for a serious, sincere and responsible dialogue. The Soviet Union and the United States have issues to discuss and reach agreement on. A common basis for Soviet and American interests does exist: joint work for the maintenance and strengthening of peace. It is difficult to believe that U.S. politicians, even ultra-right ones, do not realize that any armed conflict between the two countries would mean the end of civilization.

How to normalize Soviet-American relations? Something more than mere talk of good-neighbourly relations and peace is needed. It is essential to take practical steps to introduce element of confidence into their relations. Undoubtedly any action towards improving these relations would be beneficial: The expansion of political contacts and business ties and the resumption of cultural exchanges. But it would be wrong to imagine that Soviet-American relations can be radically improved by tackling minor questions. The key to radical improvement of these relations lies in a mutually acceptable solution to the cardinal problems affecting the security of both countries.

Moscow believes that the security of the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as international security, can be built on a much lower level of military confrontation than exists today. It worked towards this aim at the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe and on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments.

But these talks were broken off following the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries and the continuing buildup of strategic armaments by the United States.

But even the disrupted talks can be resumed if new, balanced and mutually acceptable ideas backed by action towards restoring the former situation are put forward.

Moscow does not lay claim to a monopoly in advancing constructive ideas designed to ensure detente in the military field and a gradual easing of the arms race. It would welcome any balanced proposals based on the principles of equality and equal security.

The idea of the nuclear powers working out some kind of code of conduct could also be discussed.

The Soviet views on this were set forth by Konstantin Chernenko in his speech. The chief aim of foreign policy, Moscow believes, is to avert nuclear war. To this end it is necessary to prevent situations which could lead to a nuclear conflict, to renounce propaganda of nuclear war, global or limited, and to make a no-first-use commitment. The Soviet Union is prepared to discuss with other nuclear powers standards of conduct in the nuclear age. Given political will on the part of those to whom this Soviet idea is addressed, elaboration of such a code of conduct could prove fruitful and introduce badly needed confidence into international relations.

Incidentally, constructive discussion of this idea may help in the search for new approaches to settlement of the existing conflicts. International experience has shown convincingly enough that any unilateral attempts to impose by armed force one or another solution on the parties involved in a conflict, to smooth over contradictions by force of arms will end in failure. Imperial policies create conflicts instead of solving them. Such are the lessons of the Middle East, Central America and other hot spots.

The Soviet Union's approach to world affairs, defined in detail during its parliamentary election campaign, is prompted by its sincere interest in the strengthening of peace and international security. The speeches of Konstantin Chernenko and other Soviet leaders contain calls for an honest, serious and constructive dialogue on all pressing international issues, and themselves provide fresh evidence of the constant Soviet desire to restore detente and make the process universal.

The Soviet Union long ago chose the policy of peace and peaceful cooperation. It is ready for joint action with all countries, big or small, to remove the threat of war and establish lasting peace.

The Soviet people wholeheartedly voted for this policy on March 4. And the same policy is supported by the socialist friends and allies of the Soviet Union, who are working hard for a radical improvement in the political climate of the world.

The Soviet proposals, aimed at defining standards of peaceful coexistence in international affairs, have evoked lively interest in the West. Of course, not everything in these proposals is to the liking of Western politicians. It seems, however, that concern over the state of international relations is making responsible politicians think of steps that could overcome confrontation and reduce international tension.

The broad and constructive proposals for strengthening peace put forward by the Soviet Union early this month originate in the Peace Programme for the 1980s, which was adopted by the 26th Party Congress. It is in a way symbolic that the new Soviet proposals have been advanced at the beginning of spring.

Actions, not words have long been needed to bring about a political thaw in international relations which are now at freezing point. The Soviet Union has proposed action which could lead to a radical upswing in international relations. Now it is up to the West to respond in a constructive and businesslike way. The political circles of all countries should respond to the peoples' vital interest in peace.

ZHUKOV OUTLINES USSR'S MOVES TO ENSURE PEACE

OW201410 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1014 GMT on 17 March carries a 29-minute program entitled "Talk by Yu.A. Zhukov, Chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace."

Zhukov begins: "These days the attention of the world is riveted on Moscow. Our friends joyously, and our enemies with gnashing teeth, note that the USSR Supreme Soviet elections held on 4 March splendidly confirmed the steadfast unity of the Soviet people around the Communist Party, which is tirelessly continuing and developing the policy of serving the loftiest interests of peace bequeathed to us by the great Lenin.

"Our party and state leaders, fulfilling the main nationwide instructions given during the elections -- to preserve and consolidate peace -- are now continuing and intensifying purposeful action directed at achieving the great goal.

"In this connection I will remind you of the meeting of Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with a member of the Presidium of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and leader of the party's Bundestag faction; the official visit to India by Comrade Ustinov, Politburo member and USSR minister of defense; and the working visit to Syria to Comrade Aliyev, Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, already discussed by my television colleagues.

"All the activities of our party and state leadership have been, are, and will be directed at preserving and consolidating peace. Comrade Chernenko, in his address to the February Central Committee Plenum, said: Continuity is not an abstract concept, but a live and real cause. Its essence is primarily to move ahead, without stopping -- to advance, relying on everything achieved previously, creatively enriching of Communists, the working class, and all Soviet people on unsolved tasks and the key problems of the present and future. All of this imposes a lot of responsibility on us, Comrade Chernenko said.

"As was said at the February Central Committee Plenum: The strength of our party is in its unity, faithfulness to Marxism-Leninism, and its ability to develop and direct the creative activity of the masses and to unite them ideologically and organizationally, guided by tested Leninist principles and methods. That is why our people's trust in the party and its Central Committee headed by the Politburo, which is implementing collective leadership, is so great."

Zhukov then reads excerpts from a number of letters from Soviet citizens addressed to Chernenko expressing support for policy continuity and cites petitions and letters supporting the cause of peace.

Zhukov continues: "Literally everyone who sent these letters was satisfied by the fact that the February Central Committee Plenum proclaimed clearly and distinctly: We see well the threat that the reckless and adventuristic actions of the agressive forces of imperialism create today for mankind."

"We talk about it loudly, calling the attention of the world's peoples to that danger. We do not require military superiority and we do not intend to dictate our will to others, but we will not permit the upsetting of the military balance that has been achieved.

"In this connection many of you ask me to relate how the subsequent struggle against the arms race is now developing. I think that the topic deserves a thorough discussion.

"First and foremost, comrades, it should be said that in politics it is extremely dangerous to accept the desired as reality. Nevertheless, self-confident U.S. leaders act in precisely that way. Here is the result:

"Having begun deployment of their new missiles against the will of the European peoples, they have not only not strengthened their position, but have suffered an enormous political loss. Let us recall what these gentlemen counted on. They thought that as soon as they dragged their first intermediate-range missile batteries into Europe, we would immediately surrender and submit to their diktat and the antimissile movement would turn into dust.

"But what happened? As the saying goes: The best-laid plans...

"As already reported, Nitze, head of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks, anticipating an imminent --in his opinion -- political victory, threateningly announced to the Soviet side: If you do not accept our proposals -- as you know, the proposals envisaged the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union -- then we will surround you with Pershing II missiles in the first echelon and cruise missiles in the second echelon, so that you will not even be able to move."

Zhukov continues: "You hear, you will not even be able to move. See what a braggart [anika-voin] has turned up.

"American officials have also adopted this cavalier attitude toward the multimillion-strong antimissile movement. They were convinced that its days were numbered and they did not have to take it into account.

"So, on the eve of the new year the American generals, captivated by their own illusions, dragged the first nine Pershing II missiles and a few dozen cruise missiles into Europe. Well, what happened? It happened that their forecasts completely failed. The Soviet Union quickly undertook reciprocal measures, about which Comrade Andropov often warned the American side, and thereby ensured the preservation of equality of forces, although at a higher level, which you and I did not desire and did not propose to the Americans.

"The antiwar movement not only did not disband, but on the contrary continues to strengthen its struggle.

"The American generals like to advertize their strategy of deterrence, which they consider extremely important. However, who have they deterred -- you and me?

"As was quite justly stated in the address of our party's Central Committee to all voters, USSR citizens on the eve of the Supreme Soviet elections: Despite the complex military and political situation, it should not be dramatized. The nerves of the Soviet people are strong and they have sufficient power and means to defend the interests of the Soviet Union, it friends and allies."

"So, whom did the Pentagon frighten? It frightened its own people. Recently the Soviet Embassy in Washington sent us a great number of letters that it now receives from American citizens. Their authors know nothing or almost nothing about the Soviet Union or particularly about Soviet proposals whose acceptance would enable immediate reduction of nuclear arms and thereby lessen the threat of war.

"Their television, radio, and press reiterate all day long that supposedly the Soviet Union is on the verge of attacking America. So, many of those who send letters to the Soviet Embassy in Washington literally beg it to pass on to Moscow their requests to do everything possible to avoid nuclear war."

Zhukov then reads a number of letters received by the Soviet Embassy in Washington, noting that many of them included photographs of children. He stresses that the authors are members of antiwar organizations or groups from such poor areas as the Bronx. After reading several letters critical of the Reagan administration Zhukov adds that letters are also arriving from Western Europe, and showed one that included a Spanish peace song.

Zhukov continues: "No matter how the enemies of peace try to divert the peoples from the struggle for peace by resorting to the wildest fabrication of some kind of Soviet threat, they are not, as you can see, succeeding in it and will not succeed."

Zhukov then relates the proceedings of the World Peace Council session held in West Berlin in January and the All-European Conference of National Antiwar Movements held in Athens in February. Despite the differences of the two gatherings, he notes that they came to the same conclusions -- namely, they demanded "a halt to deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe, withdrawal of already-deployed missiles, and establishment of the necessary conditions for talks on limiting and reducing nuclear arms in Europe."

Zhukov then discusses meetings held this week at the Soviet Peace Committee with a delegation of the national committee of "the influential American 'Society of Friends' movement," the executive committee of the international 'Arts Workers for Peace' organization headed by Harry Belafonte, and members of the Canadian Motorcade of Peace and Friendship that had visited a number of Soviet cities on its way to Moscow. He also recalls that last summer 17 residents of the Hawaiian islands "seized in the past by the United States and turned into one of the "American States" visited the Soviet Union. He then showed a petition received recently from the Hawaiian Coalition for Nuclear Disarmament addressed to U.S. and Soviet leaders appealing for a nuclear arms freeze.

Noting he cannot say what position the U.S. Administration will take towards the appeal, Zhukov adds: "But as far as the Soviet Union is concerned, its position on the issue was clearly and precisely expressed by Comrade Chernenko at the election meeting. He appealed to the U.S. Government to adopt the proposal to freeze U.S. and Soviet nuclear arms. Moreover, he proposed, and I quote, 'to strive step by step and on the basis of the principle of identical security for a reduction of nuclear arms down to their complete liquidation in all their forms.'"

In conclusion Zhukov says that the Soviet peace movement warmly supports the Peace Program outlined by Chernenko and will do everything to bring it to the attention of the broadest foreign public striving for a union of all peace-loving forces in the struggle to achieve these important proposals.

CSSR DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR MOSCOW CEMA TALKS

LD192204 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation, led by Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade, arrived in Moscow today to take part in the 67th session of the CEMA permanent commission for foreign trade, which opens tomorrow.

CONCLUSION OF SOYUZ-84 EXERCISES REPORTED

LD201726 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 20 TASS -- A joint command-post exercise of the allied armies and fleets code-named "Soyuz-84" has been held in the territories of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, south-western areas of the Soviet Union and the Black Sea area from March 12 to 20, 1984.

Troop control and cooperative action between the headquarters of the allied armies and fleets in the conduct of joint combat operations by them were practiced during the exercise.

The exercise has shown the increased level of the operational and tactical training of generals, admirals and officers. It promoted further concertedness of the higher headquarters, perfection of the forms of controlling troops and fleet forces, cooperation between them, and the strengthening of the comradeship-in-arms between the personnel of the fraternal armies. The aims of the exercise have been attained.

The exercise has been supervised by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

The headquarters and token troops that took part in the exercise are returning to their stations.

APPROACHES AT STOCKHOLM CDE SESSION CONTRASTED

PM221028 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 84 Second Edition p 4

[Own correspondent M. Kostikov dispatch: "Two Approaches, Two Lines"]

[Text] Stockholm, Mar -- The signs of approaching spring are becoming increasingly evident. But winter has not yet disappeared. After the thaw the snow sweeps in by evening and there is a frost...It seems sometimes that the vagaries of the weather are also reflected in the feelings of the people of Stockholm. But when all is said and done, spring will still prevail! But how is the international climate faring?

In Stockholm now and, indeed, not only here, the question being posed with increasing frequency is: What direction is being taken by the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe whose first session finishes at the end of this week? The very fact that it has been convened at all in the current seriously exacerbated international atmosphere is one indication of how deep the roots of detente go. The Stockholm forum provides a broad opportunity for all the participating countries to put into practice their statements about their interest in consolidating European and world peace.

Despite the dangerous increase in the level of military confrontation in Europe, the Soviet Union does not believe the present international situation to be irreversible. Even now there exists a real opportunity for curbing the arms race and consolidating the foundations of peace. Clearly to realize this it is necessary to turn away from the policy of military confrontation toward a policy of peace and international cooperation. This requires the taking of major practical steps equal in scale to the current threat. This is why the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact have been focusing the Stockholm conference on such major and large-scale initiatives as the adoption by all the nuclear states participating in the forum of a commitment not to be first to use nuclear weapons and to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations. These proposals infringe on no one's interests and are equally advantageous to all. In their entirety the practical steps proposed by the USSR and the other socialist countries are aimed at breaking the ice of suspicion and hostility and creating an atmosphere of confidence. On the broad level they are geared toward reliably guaranteeing peaceful coexistence among the states in Europe and toward equal respect for their security interests.

Addressing the conference, the socialist states' representatives have noted that nuclear weapons lie at the heart of the present military confrontation in Europe. The danger of that confrontation is increasing with the continuing deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the continent. As far as the USSR and the other socialist countries are concerned, these missiles are a strategic weapon and the threat that they create is greatly increased by the fact that the military doctrine of the United States and NATO proceeds from the premise that the first use of nuclear weapons is permissible.

If the United States and all the other NATO nuclear powers were to follow the example of the Soviet Union, which has adopted a unilateral commitment not to be first to use nuclear weapons, this would mean in effect a refusal to use them at all. In the present atmosphere such a move would be a particularly effective confidence-building measure. NATO circles state, however, that they cannot reject the possibility of being first to use nuclear weapons so long as the threat to use conventional weapons persists. But this thesis is far-fetched. After all, there is nothing to prevent the NATO countries taking part in the Stockholm conference from examining and adopting the socialist states' proposal on the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations which would be based on a commitment not to use either nuclear or conventional weapons first and, consequently, not to use military force at all!

From time to time, statesmen in a number of NATO countries make statements which seem to demonstrate their grasp of the importance of this question. Addressing the Geneva Disarmament Committee 1 year ago, FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher stated that for his country, situated on the dividing line between the two alliances, the policy of preventing war is a matter of life and death. Dealing specifically with the socialist states' proposal on this matter, he noted that a reaffirmation of the ban on the use of force in the form of a commitment could be a useful contribution to improving the international situation. A. MacEachen, Canadian secretary of state for foreign affairs, has spoken in approximately the same vein. The question is: What is actually preventing a serious and businesslike discussion of the question of a treaty which would be a reliable international barrier to use of armed force or the threat to use it in any form?

If the United States and NATO really regarded the Stockholm forum as a potential turning point in East-West relations, as they have bombastically stated, this would surely be reflected in their approach to the socialist countries' constructive stance. However, the NATO countries' proposals announced in Stockholm offer essentially the discussion merely of narrow technical questions which can in no way remove the main cause of the heightened distrust and tension in international relations. In arguing for military activity in Europe to be made "public," the United States and NATO are essentially trying to secure for themselves channels for revealing the structure and activity of the armed forces of the USSR and the other socialist countries. What aims can be served by such information at a time when first-strike nuclear missiles are being sited in a number of European NATO countries and when this bloc's leaders are demanding an intensive conventional arms buildup too? By hedging its proposals with knowingly unacceptable propositions, the NATO bloc has not only not helped to create the basis for serious talks but is also demonstrating a wholly unbusinesslike approach to the conference and its agreed mandate.

A number of speeches from the conference rostrum made repeated mention of the importance of greater predictability in the military activity sphere. However, it is equally important now to ensure predictability in the sphere of states' political intentions. The main thing now is to move away from the politics of confrontation to the politics of cooperation and detente. But this requires large-scale measures to restore confidence among states.

The Soviet Union has always believed the implementation of the measures envisaged by the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki to be important for building confidence. The current atmosphere requires a broad political approach. What is needed now are large-scale fundamental measures which would actually lead to a change of direction in politics toward restoring confidence among states. This would create the necessary basis, as the Final Act envisaged, for developing and extending the individual measures in the sphere of military activity aimed at building confidence and security. By taking the opposite direction and ignoring the main questions, the conference participants would essentially be building the roof of the house without laying its foundations. Without resolving the main questions the conference would encounter serious difficulties when it comes to resolve detailed military-technical questions.

Now, just before the recess in the Stockholm forum's work, it is possible to speak of two approaches to the solution of the problems facing the conference. They also reflect the two lines in world politics.

In pursuing the principled line of eliminating the threat of war and consolidating the foundations of peace and detente, the Soviet Union in conjunction with the other Warsaw Pact countries has put forward important initiatives at the Stockholm forum with the aim of creating an atmosphere of confidence. A constructive and realistic program has been put forward setting out the urgent and vital measures with which it is necessary to begin in order to rectify the dangerous development of events in the world.

It is still too early to say what direction the dialogue will take in the conference's future work. So far the initial points of departure have been defined. The group of neutral and nonaligned countries have also been putting their ideas forward in the last few days before the recess. However, it is quite clear that the main thrust must be toward restoring confidence and this depends primarily on the political will and realism of all the participating states. The Soviet Union favors the attainment at the conference of substantial accords aimed at consolidating peace and security in Europe. The situation that has now taken shape requires the adoption of reliable measures that would divert the nuclear threat from mankind. Herein lies the main question. And the attitude adopted to it is the criterion of the seriousness of the approach by all the participants in the Stockholm forum to the problems of peace, security, and confidence.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL ISSUES STOCKHOLM APPEAL

LD211412 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Stockholm March 21 TASS -- An appeal of the Socialist International to the heads of states participating in the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe has been issued here.

The appeal signed by Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International, and other leaders of the Socialist International points out a dramatic worsening of the international situation at the present time. The unrestrained arms race mars prospects for the future, it says. There is the real danger that the escalation of arms will get out of control.

New opportunities for restoring mutual trust and eliminating the risk of a military confrontation in Europe, the authors of the appeal say, are opened by the Stockholm conference. Full use shall be made of this opportunity for conducting a dialogue and outlining wide, geographically acceptable and politically mandatory measures for building up confidence. An end should be put to the dangerous spiral of the build-up of the arms race.

The Stockholm forum in the opinion of the leaders of the Socialist International, shall create a favourable atmosphere for conducting talks on strategic weapons and medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

As is known, the Soviet stand on this issue is absolutely clear. The USSR has repeatedly declared that if the USA and the other NATO member-countries show readiness to return to the situation, which existed prior to the commencement of the deployment in Europe of American medium-range nuclear missiles, the Soviet Union will be also ready to do so.

The appeal also calls for a resumption of a dialogue between the USSR and the United States. Observers recall in this connection the Soviet Union's readiness to look for mutually acceptable practical solutions to the specific issues for the benefit of peace, should the assurances by the U.S. Administration of its "good intentions" be complemented with real actions.

USSR'S UN COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN DECRIES RSA APARTHEID

LD220943 Moscow TASS in English 0849 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] New York March 22 TASS -- On the occasion of the international day for the elimination of racial discrimination, March 21, the acting chairman of the United Nations Special Committee against apartheid, Vladimir Kravets (Ukrainian SSR), has appealed to the international community to denounce the "deceitful propaganda of the racist regime of South Africa and its friends."

"We must emphasize that there can be no stable peace and security in South Africa unless Namibia attains its independence and unless apartheid is totally eliminated and the people of South Africa as a whole are enabled to establish a non-racial democratic state", he said addressing Wednesday a special meeting in observance of the international day, held at the U.N. headquarters.

"There can be no relaxation of international action so long as the racist regime, with its enormous military machine and nuclear buildup, seeks to perpetrate racist domination in South Africa and establish its hegemony in the region", he added. Vladimir Kravets stressed the adoption of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa by the Security Council in accordance with the Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter was "urgent and imperative."

UN RIGHTS COMMISSION CONCLUDES GENEVA SESSION

PM211711 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 84 First Edition p 5

[Igor Melnikov "Commentator's Column": "Against the Law of the Jungle"]

[Text] The 40th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights has ended in Geneva. Now that the chairman' gavel has fallen for the last time, it is worth recalling that 6 weeks ago, in handing over to the chairman of the present session, his predecessor urged the governments of the UN countries and the international community to focus efforts on preserving peace and creating conditions for a free life on earth, a life fit for man.

The session participants took this appeal most sersiously. At one of the final meetings the delegates adopted a resolution proposed by a group of socialist and developing countries which points out that the safeguarding of the fundamental right of every person -- the right to live -- is the most important and indispensable condition of the implementation of the whole range of rights. The document calls for greater efforts to eliminate the threat of war and ensure the implementation of practical measures in the disarmament sphere.

Despite the inconsistent and at times negative position of a number of Western states, the commission secured the adoption of principled decisions on the fundamental problems. The maneuvers to lead the discussion of human rights away from the highway into the blind alley of the cold war proved futile. This is exemplified by the dismal failure of the attempt by NATO forces, headed by the United States, to interfere in the internal affairs of a sovereign state -- Poland.

Instead, the session heard full-throated accusations leveled at those who are abusing the Arab population in the Israeli-occupied territories, who are brutally persecuting the African majority in South Africa and violating human rights in a number of Latin American countries. There were other substantial items on the agenda, such as the people's right to self-determination and its implementation in relation to those who are living under colonial or foreign rule, and also violatons of rights and basic freedoms in colonial and dependent countries. The delegates' attention was drawn by questions pertaining to the struggle against manifestations of Nazi fascist and neofascist ideology.

More than once the auditorium where the session was being held became, as it were, a place for passing severe judgement on the crimes of U.S. imperialism and its henchmen. Washington is supporting reactionary antipopular regimes in Haiti, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, El Salvador, and Chile. Its soldiery has shed the blood of the Grenadian people and has destroyed genuinely democratic freedoms on the island. The long occupation of Arab territories would not have been possible for Tel Aviv without U.S. economic political and military assistance. "In the international community you cannot uphold the law of the political jungle, as the Reagan administration does" -- these words by the representative of an Arab country, which met with widespread support among the delegates, summed up the session, as it were.

U.S. STANCE HAMPERS UN INDIAN OCEAN COMMITTEE

LD220922 Moscow TASS in English 0618 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] New York March 22 TASS -- The U.N. special committee on the Indian Ocean whose regular session is under way at the U.N. headquarters, has approved the plan of its activities for 1984. Under the 1971 U.N. declaration on proclaiming the Indian Ocean to be a peace zone, the task of the committee is to prepare a conference on working out a corresponding international agreement.

However, due to the obstructionist stand of the United States which has hampered the work of the committee from the first days of its existence, the first date of convening the conference in the capital of Sri Lanka at 1981 was put off. Now it is to open in the first half of the next year. The current session of the committee is keynoted by the resolve of non-aligned countries to remove obstacles on the way of preparing the conference in Colombo.

USSR ENVOY TO LOS SESSION ON U.S. 'CONSPIRACY'

LD220923 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] New York March 22 TASS -- A session of the preparatory commission for an international body on the seabed and the international tribunal on the Law of the Sea has resolutely repulsed the attempts of the U.S. Administration to undermine international cooperation in the utilisation of seabed resources. The session which is under way in Kingston, capital of Jamaica, is discussing questions connected with preparations for the exploitation of mineral resources under the ocean bed and outside the national jurisdiction.

Speaking at the session, the USSR representative I.K. Kolosovskiy pointed out that the Reagan administration had intensified in the past several months the pressure on its closest allies with the aim to make them sign separate agreements on the division of promising sections of the ocean bed. As is known, Washington, which has refused to sign the international convention on the Law of the Sea, hopes to start unilaterally the prospecting and development of mineral resources in the international zone, disregarding the interests of other countries.

According to the Soviet representative, the U.S. is organizing a conspiracy for plundering the seabed resources which are proclaimed by the convention to be the common property of mankind.

BURLATSKIY URGES U.S. ACTION ON 'THAW'

PM201512 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 21 Mar 84 p 9

[F.Burlatskiy "Rejoinder": "From Words to Deeds!"]

[Text] The other day the American magazine NEWSWEEK published an article by John Walcott expressing hope for a "thaw in the icy relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union." The article stresses that political pressure in the United States and in Western Europe is prodding R. Reagan's administration toward new initiatives in the arms control sphere. But here the author is forced to admit that the administration has not yet put forward any new initiatives. "So far the administration has succeeded," the author observes ironically, "only in becoming entangled in disagreements between the State and Defense Departments . . . It is unclear whether Washington will take the necessary first step toward improving relations with its adversary."

The nature of the real or imaginary disagreements between the U.S. State Department and Defense Department is of no great importance to us. But one thing is beyond doubt: Washington is in no hurry to bridge the gap between verbal calls for a thaw and practical intentions.

On the contrary, calls for a show of "toughness" and the continuation of "pressure" on the USSR are by no means ending. Here is a recent example: State Department spokesman A. Romberg said at a press conference that "the United States and the West European countries, on whose territory the new American medium-range missiles are being deployed, have no intention of cutting short the process of deployment in conditions where there is no agreement with the USSR on limiting nuclear arms in Europe."

What is new in that statement? Can it be counted as a "positive initiative" by the White House? It is only natural that the response to this approach should be the implementation of measures to deploy enhanced-range operational-tactical missiles on the territory of the GDR and the CSSR by agreement with those countries' governments.

For a thaw to really become a fact in Soviet-American relations, Washington should at long last move from words to deeds.

HART CALLS FOR CHANGE OF POLICY TOWARD USSR

PM200948 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "G. Hart's Call"]

[Text] New York, 17 Mar -- Colorado Senator Gary Hart, who is campaigning for nomination as Democratic Party candidate in the U.S. presidential elections, has called for a change in Washington's policy toward the Soviet Union based on realism.

Addressing the Chicago Council for International Relations, he declared in particular that efforts are necessary to ensure peaceful coexistence and overcome existing differences by means precluding the use of military force.

The senator expressed himself in favor of the elaboration of Soviet-American arms control agreements which would accord with both countries' security interests and lend themselves to verification.

CHANGE IN AMERICAN MOOD EVIDENT IN CAMPAIGN

PM211203 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 21 Mar 84 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion" column: "The Spring Marathon"]

[Text] America continues to surprise you. This time it is a political thriller in the election campaign which has been launched on a wide scale. The main character in the thriller is the 47-year-old Democratic Party contender for the post of U.S. president, Senator Gary Hart.

A month ago few people knew that name. Even in the United States, let alone abroad. Now the American mass media, hungry for sensation, which means profit, are predicting that in November of this year Hart could well become U.S. president.

There has been an avalanche of reportage telling of the wonders being achieved in the great show, known in that country as the "election campaign," by the senator from Colorado, who clearly models himself on the late John Kennedy. He has all the gestures and habits of the former president, and his chief adviser, the prominent publicist T. Sorensen, was once the friend and close assistant of John Kennedy.

Choking with excitement, the correspondents tell how, suddenly wrecking the political dispositions established over the last few years, Hart has issued a bold challenge to the Democrats' acknowledged favorite, ex-Vice President Mondale, how he has made an amazingly spirited start in the spring marathon which leads to the conventions of the two political parties that fight fiercely for power but are hard to distinguish from each other in substance.

It has long been known that the spring before an election is a special time for the Americans, who appear from the Old World to be simple enough souls in political terms. Every 4 years, after promising them all kinds of things, the candidate who becomes president, as a rule, then proceeds to deceive them without compunction. And every 4 years, despite the routine disappointment and the customary bitterness, some kind of vague hopes, usually totally without foundation, are once again awakened in them: Suppose things turn out differently this time? Suppose this amibitious guy aiming for the White House keeps his word? Then once again there is the deep disappointment, once again the timid hope. It is rather sad.

The interest in the U.S. election marathon is engendered through inertia, mostly on the basis of a passion for sporting spectacles (after all, it looks almost like a power-play style of ice hockey). You would think it was obvious: The contenders for the White House post do their "fighting" mainly for the benefit of the public, for the television: They usually have no serious differences. All the same, it is exciting: The puck, get the puck....

Although it is not yet clear where it will lead, Hart has managed to hit the puck well and truly. Everyone is surprised, including the prophets: "The only entertainment during the present election campaign is that nobody knows what is happening. One can only guess," J. Reston, the patriarch of American newspapermen, shrugs.

Reston is being modest. He has, of course, guessed what lies behind Hart's surge. In the United States now there is a lot of playing with figures (the number of states where this or that contender could win, the number of electors he can count on, and so forth) and very little in the way of attempts by the "big press" to see the crux of the matter. Two things are possible: Either there is nothing behind it -- that is, Hart's upsurge is nothing more than chance -- or the observers are avoiding serious discussion. The latter seems more likely.

Hart is helped not only by Kennedy's gestures and the speeches written by Sorensen. It is also in his favor that many -- perhaps most -- Americans are today repelled by what is happening in their country. During Reagan's Presidency the rich here have become far richer, and the poor poorer. People have lost their faith still more in the democracy which prevails in America the Blessed, and, last and most important: They now live in constant fear of the threat of war.

It has already been said that the United States has known nothing of the kind before. And the Americans associate this fear directly with the Reagan administration's course. The course of the arms race, confrontation with the Soviet Union, and provocation of military conflicts in various parts of the world which appear extremely dangerous even to people who are not very well up in military strategy. It is well known that in politics, everything has to be paid for. For instance, when the New Jersey's guns destroyed Lebanese inhabitants, they ricocheted against the Reaganites (the fact that not all of them have understood that to this day is another matter) with their philosophy of anything goes and their cult of brute force.

So as far as the problems of war and peace are concerned, the Americans' mood has changed sharply. Reagan grasped this late, but his Democratic rivals contending for the post of president grasped it much sooner. It is no accident that the word "peace" is now continually on the lips of the White House chief, who only recently numbered himself among the crusaders. The word is everywhere now, and it is the password for participation in the election marathon. Thus the times are changing.

Hart has gone further than the others in peace-loving slogans and the demands of the times. He has aroused interest in many of those who were oriented toward Mondale, and even some of those who voted for Reagan in 1980. I repeat, as yet this means nothing substantial or decisive, especially as Mondale is overtaking Hart. In a word, although Mondale is panicking and Reagan, while glad of the split among the Democrats, at the same time is frankly afraid of Hart, and even though we are very well aware that the Americans are hungry for changes, we should not be too taken in by U.S. election sensations. Many things could still happen there.

JAPAN PRIMES PUBLIC FOR 'OVERT' U.S. DEPLOYMENT

PM211314 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent Yu. Vdovin: "Tomahawks' Shadow Over Japan"]

[Text] Tokyo, March -- Tokyo official circles have recently strenuously fueled rumors of the "threat" to Japan from Soviet SS-20 missiles deployed in Asia. First the premier tosses this theme to journalists; then the foreign minister, or some high-ranking foreign-policy or military representative who "prefers to remain anonymous" does the same. The Pentagon usually figures as the source of this "information." Official Tokyo keeps quiet about the fact that Soviet medium-range weapons balance U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons in Asia.

The planned and methodical way in which the new intimidation campaign is being conducted is surprisingly reminiscent of the unfounded talk initiated a few years ago about the alleged "growth of the Soviet military threat" in the Far East. Time has shown that this was all needed to justify the enforced buildup of Japan's combat might and the consolidation of its military alliance with the United States. On this far-fetched pretext the country's ruling circles in the past 5 years alone have successfully increased military expenditures by 40 percent. There has been a sharp increase in the number of joint Japanese-U.S. maneuvers and exercises of all branches of the Armed Forces. Their venues are being shifted increasingly close to the USSR's borders -- the Sea of Japan, Hokkaido, and the northwest Pacific.

Having now launched a ballyhoo over the SS-20 missiles, people here are seeking to prepare public opinion for the overt deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons on Japanese territory and the waters that surround it and for the country's definitive transformation into an advance bridgehead for the Pentagon's nuclear strategy in Asia. All this is very reminiscent of the tactics of Washington and NATO in West Europe, the only difference being that the main emphasis there is placed on the ground basing of new missiles while here it is on sea and air basing. That is how the so-called "global viewpoint" in the approach toward medium-range missiles in Europe, zealously defended by Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone at last year's meeting of the "seven" in Williamsburg, is expressed on Japanese soil. Unconditionally supporting U.S. actions to disrupt the nuclear missiles balance on European soil, he is now eagerly promoting fulfillment of the same task in Asia.

As early as the middle of this year the U.S. 7th Fleet, whose ships are based in Japan, will acquire Tomahawk cruise missiles. They are designed to deliver a nuclear strike to ground-based targets. Each missile can carry a dangerous cargo 10 times the yield of the charge that reduced Hiroshima to ashes. Right now, according to the evidence of an eminent U.S. expert on military problems, (U. Arkin), director of the Institute of Political Studies program of research into nuclear arms, U.S. aircraft carriers operating in the Pacific carry 375 nuclear charges ready for use at any moment. With the supplying of cruise missiles to the warships and nuclear submarines of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, he warned, the fleet's nuclear offensive power will double.

Sea-based delivery vehicles will soon be supplemented by air-based ones. Preparation for the reception of 50 F-16 fighter bombers is being completed at the Misawa U.S. Air Force base in northern Honshu. These aircraft can deliver a nuclear strike at a distance of up to 1,000 km. When the aircraft are fitted with cruise missiles, their range will increase by a further 2,500 km.

Misawa and Sasebo are named in a special report by the U.S. Defense Department as possible points for the deployment of ground-based cruise missiles. To this end two peninsulas have also been selected -- Shiretoko in eastern Hokkaido and Oga in northern Honshu.

While agreeing to step up the saturation of U.S. bases in Japan with nuclear weapon delivery vehicles, official Tokyo asserts that the weapons themselves never have been and never will be on the country's territory and that it will never agree to their introduction. There the Japanese Government invokes the three principles proclaiming renunciation of the production, import, and deployment of nculear weapons on Japanese soil. When representatives of the opposition, citing the testimony of high-ranking U.S. officials -- including a former U.S. president, the U.S. ambassador to Japan, and an admiral who took part in elaboration of the Pentagon's nuclear strategy -- state anxiously that this dangerous fright has already become a permanent feature at Japanese ports and airfields, the standard response ensues: "Under the Japanese-U.S. security treaty Washington is obliged to receive prior agreement in Tokyo for the deployment of nuclear and other new types of weapons on the country's territory. Inasmuch as there has been no such request from across the ocean, there are not and have not been any nuclear weapons in Japan."

However, few people in the country believe these assurances. Public opinion polls conducted in Japan, especially on Okinawa, show that the majority of the population believes that the three nonnuclear principles have not been observed for a long time. This is borne out by photographs and documents in the possession of democratic forces. It is clear from these that nuclear weapons have long been transported through Japanese waters and across Japanese territory and airspace, that they have essentially become permanent neighbors of the inhabitants of many cities and settlements next to U.S. military bases.

It is clear from explanations given by U.S. officials that Washington believes that the entry and stop-over of warships and the landing of aircraft with nuclear weapons on board are not part of the concept of "introduction" and "deployment" and therefore require no preliminary consultations with the Japanese Government. Local observers have frequently drawn attention to the fact that neither Washington nor Tokyo has once expressed the desire to find any common principles for eliminating this "misunderstanding." Moreover, it looks as though they are interested in maintaining it as long as possible.

In an attempt to justify its consent to the stepup of U.S. nuclear missile presence on the country's territory and surrounding waters, the Japanese Government states that it is essential for Japan's "defense." Yet Washington does not hide the fact that this is not quite the case. When, in 1981, Senator C. Levin suggested "scaring" Japan by reducing U.S. Armed Forces on its territory and even withdrawing them to compel Tokyo to more actively build up its own combat might, F. West, assistant secretary of defense, said that the Pentagon's main task on Japanese soil was by no means to defend that country but to safeguard the U.S. military presence in the West Pacific and the Indian Ocean. This was confirmed by the U.S. defense secretary himself. Addressing the Senate Budget Committee in early February, C. Weinberger, according to KYODO news agency, said: "We are in Japan because that is what we need ourselves. We are there to prevent an attack on U.S. continental territory and to prevent anything which could weaken us one way or another."

"Those who live under our nuclear umbrella," C. Donnelly, commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in Japan, stated, "must agree that our arsenal should contain nuclear weapons. Our presence in Japan is aimed at defending U.S. strategic interests." An eloquent admission.

It attests that the United States, using West Europe as a model, is turning Japan into an arena of "limited" nuclear war and its people into the Pentagon's hostages. If anyone thinks that the Japanese-U.S. "security treaty" exists for Japan's defense, Rear Admiral La Rocque stated in an interview with the newspaper AKAHATA, that is a big mistake. Like other alliances of this kind concluded by the United States, it assigns Japan -- in the Pentagon's plans -- the role of a front defense line behind which the United States would like to hide when it has unleased nuclear war.

Neither Washington nor Tokyo conceals the fact that the buildup of U.S. nuclear missile power on Japanese territory is aimed primarily against the Soviet Union. At the same time, the newspaper AKAHATA writes, the deployment of the Tomahawks on U.S. 7th Fleet warships is a threat to all countries of the region and evidence that the Pentagon is turning all Asia and the Pacific into an arena of "limited" war.

An awareness of the danger entailed by the Tomhawks has lent new impetus to the Japanese movement for peace, against war, and for the abolition of the military alliance with the United States. The movement is headed by the Communist and Socialist Parties, the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions, and women's, youth, and other organizations. On their initiative, centers against the deployment of cruise missiles have been created in the country and have already begun preparing for mass protest demonstrations against Japan's transformation into a launch pad for the Pentagon's nuclear missile strategy. The collection of signatures to demand the refusal of entry to Japanese ports for U.S. warships carrying the "cruise death" on board has begun.

DRA ECONOMIC MEETINGS STRESS DEVELOPMENT, PLANS

Politburo Holds Discussions

PM211137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Inside Fraternal Parties"]

[Text] Kabul, 19 Mar -- A session of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo held here has discussed the comprehensive plan for consolidating state power locally. It includes the implementation of projects for the political, social, economic, and cultural development of all regions of the country.

The plan provides for the creation of special party and state organs to carry out measures in the field of safeguarding security and restoring destroyed public institutions, schools, communications, and irrigation installations and constructing new ones.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo has also discussed the results of the fulfillment of the socioeconomic development plan and the state budget last year and examined and approved the plan and budget for the new year.

Addressing the session, B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, stated that despite the counterrevolution's subversive actions, stability has been observed in the national economy. He noted the realistic nature of the plan and state budget for the forthcoming year and called for the full use of existing production capacities, the observance of a strict regime of thrift, and the consolidation of planning and executive discipline.

Keshtmand Reports

LD211204 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Kabul March 21 TASS -- A session of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan held here has adopted a social and economic development plan and the state budget for the new Afghan year (March 1984 -- March 1985).

Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Afghanistan, pointed out that the main indices of the national economy had improved as against the pre-revolutionary period. The industrial development plans have been fulfilled and in some branches even overfulfilled. The agricultural output has increased.

Thus, the gross national product and the national income went up in the past year by 6 and 6.3 percent respectively in comparison with the year when the revolution was launched. The agricultural output has increased during this period by 7.1 percent.

It is planned to further increase the gross national product and the national income in the coming year, Soltan Ali Keshtmand said. The plan envisages all-round activities aimed at raising the living standards of the population, at ensuring the steady social and economic progress and the consolidation of the defenses of Democratic Afghanistan.

'CRUSHING' OF DRA BANDITS IN PAKTIYA REPORTED

LD191321 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0315 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow, 19 Mar (TASS) -- PRAVDA today publishes reportage by V. Baykov, its correspondent in Kabul, which describes in detail how the DRA Armed Forces crushed basmachi gangs in Paktiya Province at the end of last year.

Aiming to increase imperialist interference in Afghanistan's affairs to enable Afghan counterrevolutionary leaders entrenched in Pakistan to set up their own government on some "liberated" Afghanistan territory, the United States and its allies promised immediate recognition and help to the puppet government. Paktiya, a mountain area with difficult access on the border with Pakistan, was chosen as the main target. Since last autumn, basmachi gangs had been arriving there from over the border. The counterrevolution was gathering forces in preparation for seizing the provincial center of Urgun.

The bandits had almost reached the outskirts of the town, and had been firing at its residential quarters with mortar and grenade launchers. More than 3,000 bandits twice tried to seize the town.

The DRA Armed Forces command, the PRAVDA correspondent continues, worked out a plan to crush the basmachi bands in Paktiya, and the military units assigned to the task successfully fulfilled it. Despite the winter, lack of roads, and snow drifts, they swiftly pushed their way through mountain passes and into the Urgun valley, sweeping aside bandit ambushes on the way. Communication with the provincial center of Urgun was opened and the base camp of the counterrevolution in the mountains was crushed.

About 600 bandits were killed during the fighting, many were taken prisoner, and such trophies as large-caliber machineguns, bazookas, mortars, and more than 3,000 antitank mines were seized.

Afghan soldiers demonstrated that they are able to fulfill complex tasks requiring a high standard of military training, staunchness and bravery.

In conclusion, the PRAVDA correspondent quotes a participant in those battles, a tank driver named (?Shamsuddin). "The Afghan Army," he said, "will defend the achievements of the April Revolution. And let Washington know this: We shall not be driven to our knees."

U.S.-PROCLAIMED 'DAY OF AFGHANISTAN' KNOCKED

LD211803 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 21 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

On the eve of the Afghan New Year which is marked on March 21, President Ronald Reagan of the United States proclaimed a certain "Day of Afghanistan" and issued a call to redouble determination in order to promote a settlement of the Afghan problem.

The call for a settlement of the problem could have been only welcomed if it really reflected Washington's intention. But the point is that both the plans of the U.S. ruling circles and all their practical actions have nothing in common with a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. They are aimed at further escalating the undeclared war against the sovereign DRA and at aggravating the situation in the region as a whole.

It is asserted in the U.S. President's "proclamation" that a solution to the problem of political settlement should ostensibly begin with a withdrawal of Soviet troops. But is not it known to Mr. Reagan that it was not the troops that were the prime cause of the situation that at one time developed around Afghanistan? In must be recalled that Soviet troops were brought to the DRA at the request of the Afghan leadership and in keeping with the Soviet-Afghan Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighbourliness and cooperation of 1978.

The USSR comes out in favour of a political solution to the Afghan question: In expressed readiness to withdraw its troops under an agreement with the Government of the DRA as soon as foreign interference in Afghan affairs is discontinued and guarantees of non-resumption of such interference in future are given. The Soviet Union is interested in Afghanistan's remaining a neutral and non-aligned state.

A constructive programme for a political settlement is in existence. It has been put forward by the Government of the DRA.

How do the ruling circles of the USA reply to the settlement proposals? They not only carry on the fierce "undeclared war" against the DRA but also give greater scope to it. Tens of camps and bases have been set up in the territory of Pakistan which neighbors on the DRA. Over there, at those camps and bases mercenary bands are formed, trained and provided with up-to-date arms under the CIA's patronage for subsequent infiltration into the DRA.

It must be recalled that the bandit actions have been carried out by the USA since 1978. According to Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. Administration has spent more than 300 million dollars for financing subversive activity against the DRA, the activity which is designated in Washington as "aid to Afghan refugees". This sum does not take into account hundreds of millions of dollars which are used for the same purposes through the secret channels of the CIA and the Pentagon!

Washington tries to prevent a political settlement by actions in the diplomatic field as well. It literally puts spokes in the wheels of the process of the Afghan-Pakistani talks which are being conducted with the mediation of the personal envoy of the U.S. secretary-general.

INDIAN MP'S SCORE U.S. ARMS SUPPLIES TO PAKISTAN

LD211504 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] New Delhi March 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bokhonko reports:

The policy of non-alignment which is conducted by India in the international scene does not mean passive neutrality but implies active participation in solution of the most topical problems of the present, said Deputy S. Chakravorti. Speaking at the parliament's session which is under way here, he stressed the need of adoption of efficient measures to prevent a nuclear war, to curb the arms race and to attain disarmament.

The deputy noted that Western powers are now trying to exert pressure on India so that it would give up non-alignment, friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, recognise Israel and open doors wide for transnational corporations. But the Indian people turn down such a diktat. The policy of friendship with the USSR remains the corner stone of India's foreign policy course.

The U.S. escalation of the arms race, the build up of its military preparations in the Indian Ocean basin and other parts of the globe are a grave threat to peace and security of the Asian peoples, said Deputy E. Faleiro. He noted the special danger of Washington's attempts to create its strongpoints in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka and to encircle India with a ring of military bases. There will be no durable peace in Asia until all U.S. military bases in the region are dismantled, stressed E. Faleiro. India should remain highly vigilant in the face of the incessant designs on the part of the United States which seeks establishment of its domination in the world.

The parliamentarians firmly denounced large-scale deliveries of newest American armaments to Pakistan. The Islamabad military regime is being drawn ever more actively into the orbit of the U.S. aggressive policy, stressed Deputy N.G. Ranga. Pakistan has actually been turned into the U.S. springboard in South and Southwest Asia, the springboard which threatens peoples of neighbouring countries.

PRK DEFENSE MINISTER SPEAKS ON NATIONAL UNITY

PM211503 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Mar 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Guarding Peaceful Labor"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Mar -- The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army is firmly standing guard over the Kampuchean people's peaceful labor and is resolutely rebuffing the intrigues of the revolution's enemies, Bou Thang, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and PRK minister of national defense, stated in a speech in Siem Reap Province.

The forces of imperialism and reaction have not come to terms with their defeat in Indochina, he stressed. They continue to attempt to undermine the Kampuchean revolution and restore their domination in our country. It is these goals that are served by the fueling of tension on the Kampuchea-Thailand border and by Thailand's constant provocations against the PRK.

The expatiations of Sihanouk and the Pol Pot rabble about "successful military operations" by reactionary Khmer formations on PRK territory are absurd. By trumpeting their "victories," the betrayers and executioners of the Kampuchean people are trying to convince their foreign sponsors of the effectiveness of the latter's aid and thus get their bills paid for them. However, the real situation in Kampuchea convincingly refutes all the slanderers' absurd fantasies.

The Kampuchean people are striding confidently along their chosen path. Nobody is capable of stopping this mighty progression. In the current complex international situation our people's most important task is to consolidate national unity and strengthen the combat might of the republic's Armed Forces. We are confident of the triumph of our just cause because we have on our side the all-around help and support of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, the other fraternal socialist community countries, and the entire progressive international public, Bou Thang stressed.

U.S. MAKES ASIAN-PACIFIC PROBLEMS 'MORE ACUTE'

OW212140 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 21 Mar 84

[(Dulov) commentary: "A Concrete and Realistic Proposal"]

[Text] Listeners! Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out -- while explaining Soviet foreign policy recently -- that it is very difficult to overcome major problems to the strengthening of peace, for which the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have in the past few years made concrete and realistic proposals. Station observer (Dulov) writes in this connection:

One of these problems is to strengthen peace in the vast Asian-Pacific region. Because of the U.S. Administration's aggressive militarist policy, the situation there has become more acute recently. U.S. leaders make no secret of the fact that Asia and the Pacific play a major role in their strategic planning.

Washington is moving in several directions at once: First, to quickly increase U.S. military strength, nuclear strength in particular, in this region; second, to expand military ties between the United States and its allies -- South Korea, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand; and third, to draw the ASEAN countries more into the Pentagon's plans. As I have said, this has made the situation more acute in the Asian-Pacific region and increased the threat of war.

Striving to bring the course of events onto a path favorable to people of all countries, socialist countries have advanced a whole set of proposals to strengthen peace and security. The 26th CPSU Congress in 1981 advanced the Soviet Union's proposal on applying measures of trust in the Far East. There are big countries in this region -- such as the Soviet Union, China, and Japan, neighboring on each other -- and there are many U.S. military bases. If measures of trust in the military field are extended throughout the Far East, they undoubtedly will help improve the situation there and consolidate universal security. Our country has expressed willingness to reach agreements on this question with all countries concerned, collectively and bilaterally.

For example, the Soviet Union has consistently supported normalization of relations with China. However, the current political consultations with China show that differences remain on a series of questions of principle. Comrade Chernenko pointed out that we cannot reach any agreement at the expense of a third country. However, we think that even an exchange of views is useful.

A dialogue between the Soviet Union and Japan is very difficult to effect. Japanese leaders pay only lip service to improving relations between the two countries. In fact, they follow the U.S. Administration's aggressive policies. Japanese leaders complain that there is a lack of trust in Soviet-Japanese relations. At the same time, they refuse the Soviet proposal to extend measures of trust in the military field to the Far East as a whole, including relations between The Soviet Union and Japan.

Mongolia's suggestion on signing a treaty of non-aggression and non-use of force between Asian and Pacific countries is closely linked to the Soviet proposal on measures of trust. The main purpose of the suggestion is to eliminate aggression and use of force among countries in the Pacific region and to realize the desire of the people of all countries to live in peace and an atmosphere of mutual trust, good-neighborliness, and cooperation.

The proposal of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea on turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation is also aimed at achieving these lofty goals.

Because of endless scheming of the imperialist and hegemonist forces, the situation has become unstable in Southeast Asia. The situation carries a constant danger that conflicts may break out. The Indochinese countries have proposed to their neighbors -- the ASEAN countries -- to settle mutual problems through peaceful dialogue, and subsequently to reach a collective agreement on establishing a zone of peace in Southeast Asia. The ASEAN countries, under outside pressure, have not yet accepted the Indochinese countries' proposal. We would like to point out that such a stand is illogical, because the Indochinese countries' proposal is in keeping with the idea of a peaceful and neutral zone formally declared by ASEAN.

Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea have always pursued peace-loving policies and believe that sound thinking and the desire of the people of all countries for peace will eventually prevail.

Consistency, steadfastness, and firmness are characteristics inherent in the peace-loving foreign policy of any socialist country. The socialist community countries are countering the imperialist policy of aggravating tensions by actively exploring ways to end confrontation, limit the arms race, and develop international cooperation.

FURTHER ON GDR HOFFMANN'S ACTIVITIES IN MOSCOW

Talks, Activities Noted

PM211717 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Mar 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Official Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A GDR military delegation headed by Army General H. Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, arrived on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union 20 March at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The GDR military delegation was met at the capital's Vnukovo Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov and Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union G.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense ministers; and generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Arriving as part of the GDR military delegation were Colonel General H. Kessler, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the National People's Army Main Political Directorate; Colonel General F. Streletz, chief of the National People's Army General Staff; Colonel General H. Snechbarth, commander of the Ground Forces; Colonel General W. Reinhold, commander of the Air Force and Air Defense Forces; and Admiral W. Ehm, commander of the People's Navy.

E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, and Major General G. Oldenburg, military, naval, and air attache at the GDR Embassy in the Soviet Union, were among the welcoming party.

The state flags of the GDR and the USSR were hoisted at the airport. A guard of honor was drawn up at the airfield and the GDR and USSR national anthems were played.

Army Gen H. Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense, accepted the report of the head of the guard of honor and reviewed the line of Soviet servicemen.

D.F. Ustinov met with H. Hoffmann the same day. A warm friendly talk was held.

Questions of further developing and strengthening the friendship and all-around cooperation between the USSR Armed Forces and the GDR National People's Army were discussed. There was also an exchange of opinions on current problems of security and peace in Europe. Complete unity of views was achieved on the questions of the military and political situation on the European Continent. Both sides unanimously stressed that with the siting of U.S. first-strike missiles in West Europe the danger of an outbreak of nuclear war has significantly increased. In this connection D.F. Ustinov and H. Hoffmann noted that the siting of Soviet enhanced range operational-technical missiles on GDR and CSSR territory is a measure of retaliation to the U.S. Administration's actions and is meant to prevent the military equilibrium between the Warsaw Pact and NATO in Europe from being disrupted.

Taking part in the talk were: Marshals of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, and S.L. Sokolov; Army General A.A. Yepishev; M.A. Sergeychik, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov; and Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov on the Soviet side; and Colonel Generals H. Kessler, F. Streletz, H. Stechbarth, and W. Reinhold, Admiral W. Ehm, and also E. Winkelmann on the GDR side.

On the same day Army Gen H. Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense, laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

The GDR military delegation visited the Marshal of the Soviet Union R.Ya. Malinovskiy Military Academy of Armored Troops. The German comrades were met and given explanations by Marshal of Armored Troops O. Losik, chief of the academy.

The GDR guests were accompanied by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Combined Armed Forces.

Moscow Banquet

LD202156 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2042 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow, 20 Mar (ADN) -- The continuous strengthening of the armed alliance of the Warsaw Pact states is in accordance with the active implementation of a constructive foreign policy, the interests of the security of the peoples, and peace throughout the world. This was pointed out by Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov this evening in Moscow at a banquet in honor of the GDR military delegation led by Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann. Never before in postwar history has the issue of war and peace been in such sharp contention as today. As a result of imperialist arms stockpiling, the danger of a nuclear war is growing. He gave an assurance that the CPSU and the SED will do all that is necessary to raise the defense capacity of both countries.

The all-round strengthening of socialism, the GDR, and the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union is the most important and effective contribution to preserving and strengthening peace, curbing the imperialist war adventures, and mankind's averting nuclear war, said Hoffmann. The GDR will give the war planners of the United States and NATO no chance to calculate possibilities of military success or even a strategic superiority over the armies of the Warsaw Pact.

Further on Lenin Award

LD212048 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Excerpt] [Announcer] A GDR military delegation is on a friendship visit to the USSR capital. The high point today, the second day of the visit, was the award of the Order of Lenin to Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann. Our correspondent Christian Knef reports from Moscow:

[Begin recording] [Knef] This afternoon, in the hall of the Supreme Soviet Presidium in the Kremlin in Moscow, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, acting Soviet head of state, is awarding the highest state order to the GDR defense minister and the Order of the Red Star to members of his delegation. The order was awarded to Minister Hoffmann by decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for his outstanding work in the years of joint struggle in World War II -- Heinz Hoffmann had helped fight back the fascist invaders on the side of the Soviet Red Army -- and for his great contribution to strengthening the comradeship-in-arms between the two armies.

After the award was made, Minister Hoffmann spoke. Among other things, he said:

[Hoffmann] Vasiliy Vasilyevich, allow me, on my own and my comrades' behalf, to say my heartfelt thanks for the high honor we have been awarded. We see in the award from the Supreme Soviet Presidium above all an honoring of our socialist fatherland, the GDR, of our forces, the National People's Army. Allow me to thank you and to express the firm conviction that every one of us, officers and generals of the National People's Army, will continue to do all that lies in our power to deepen the proven friendship between our peoples, the unshakable militant alliance between our parties and states, the firm comradeship-in-arms between our two armies, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism [words indistinct].

[Knef] Then Vasiliy Kuznetsov spoke:

[Kuznetsov, one or two sentences in Russian, fading out]

[Knef] He expressed the cordial congratulations of CPSU General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko and again paid tribute to the meritorious work of Heinz Hoffman for strengthening the defense power of socialism. This award, Kuznetsov stressed, was a new proof of the ever-stronger friendship between the two peoples and armies. Our highest aim is the creation of a lasting peace. Especially under the conditions of a growing danger of nuclear war, and of the aggravation of the international situation caused by the United States and NATO, the first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet said, the latest Soviet peace proposals are of great significance. We want the peaceful settlement of all international problems, but we will always defend our own security and that of our allies against all attacks.

Leaves Moscow for USSR Tour

LD220936 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] The GDR military delegation led by Army General Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of the GDR, today left Moscow for a tour of the country.

At the airport, the delegation was seen off by Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, and other officials. The delegation is being accompanied on its tour by Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR and commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states.

Military, Political Talks

LD211947 Moscow World Service in English 1810 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Viktor Olenichev commentary]

[Excerpts] In Moscow, Soviet leaders have met the minister of national defense of the German Democratic Republic, Heinz Hoffmann. Their talks centered around the military and political situation in Europe. Viktor Olenichev makes these comments:

For many months Europeans have been living in great alarm. When American first-strike missiles appeared on the territories of Federal Germany, Britain and Italy, the situation in Europe sharply aggravated and the danger of a nuclear war grew considerably. Like twice in the past, Europe can again become a seat of a worldwide conflict, only this time the very life on earth would be threatened.

Washington claims that it was necessary to deploy new nuclear arms to defend Western Europe from Soviet missiles. It even invented the term rearmament. The juggling of terms is calculated for people with bad memories. It is true that memory can play tricks on a person, but there are documents, including American documents, that say that the problem of nuclear confrontation in Europe was created by the United States back in the fifties when it deployed its so-called forward-based weapons there.

It would be strange if the Soviet Union had calmly watched (?at) such a course of development. Now, after the started deployment of new American missiles in Europe, it is forced to take new steps to strengthen its security and the security of its allies. It was stressed during the meeting of the Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov, and Heinz Hoffmann, that the deployment of Soviet tactical missiles with an extended range of action on the territories of the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia is designed to prevent a shift in the military strategic balance between the Warsaw Treaty organization and NATO. At the same the Soviet Union has always thought that Europe must be free from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. The implementation of Soviet proposals could help to make the continent nuclear free in the final account.

It is not a matter of prestige for the Soviet Union. American missiles pose a threat to nations outside of Europe as well as in Europe. They threaten North African countries. The Middle East, proclaimed by Washington a sphere of American interest, is also within the reach of those missiles. The Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, has said we simply do not want the threat of war to increase in Europe and the rest of the world. In other words, he said, we proceed from the interests of strengthening peace.

SED'S DOHLUS ON UNITY OF PARTY, MASSES

PM211633 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee: "United With the Masses"]

[Text] Berlin, Mar -- The life of the SED and all working people in our republic has entered the period of immediate preparations for the 35th anniversary of the GDR's formation. Special significance now attaches to comprehensively enhancing the political activity, militancy, and creative initiative of the communists and all citizens of the first German state of workers and peasants.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council noted at the SED Central Committee November (1983) Plenum and in his speech at last February's Berlin Bezirk party organization conference that in today's international situation, which has become exacerbated through the fault of U.S. imperialism and NATO, a key position in our party's work is occupied by the tasks concerning the GDR's comprehensive consolidation and the successful implementation of the 10th SED Congress decisions aimed at further building the developed socialist society. The country's political stability, the economy's dynamic development, and the unwavering continuation of the course aimed at unity between economic and social policy for the benefit of the people and at high standards of defense readiness -- all this is decisively significant for the contribution which we make to the cause of strengthening socialism and universal peace in alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries.

The tasks concerning the further implementation of the 10th SED Congress policy, as determined by the last plenum, and the ensuring high degree of labor activity of GDR citizens provide additional convincing evidence of our party's leading role and of the unity between party and people.

The SED enjoys the trust of the masses, its decisions serve the working people's interest and are executed with their active participation. And the Communists are in the vanguard of this process. Our party, being the political nucleus of socialist society in the GDR and the conscientious and organized vanguard of the working class and all working people, honorably fulfills its growing tasks.

This was reflected durng the accountability and election campaign, which helped mobilize the SED for the implementation of more ambitious tasks. The party elections, which ended successfully in February with the bezirk conferences, are a most important event in the republic's political life. They have boosted the communists' activity and have provided new incentives for the mass socialist competition to fulfill the jubilee year's plan targets.

The accountability and election campaign has shown that our people's struggle against the imperialist policy of arms race and confrontation has risen to a new level. The consistently peace-loving policy of the USSR, the GDR, and the other Warsaw Pact states enjoys the full support of communists and all working people in the republic. Only by relying on the firm foundation of our fraternal alliance with the USSR can we ensure the future political, economic, and military might of socialism. The GDR's entire history, stretching back 35 years, attests to this most vividly.

The accords on the basic guidelines for long-term cooperation until the year 2000, reached during the visit to the USSR by a GDR party and state delegation headed by E. Honecker guarantee our further successes. Economic cooperation between the GDR and the USSR has resulted in volumes of commodity turnover which are unequaled in trade between any two countries.

At the present stage we will continue to even more actively strengthen the unbreakable friendship and coopeation with the Soviet Union, the mightiest bulwark of peace and socialism. This is one of the most important guarantees of the security and further prosperity of our state of the workers and peasants. This was reaffirmed by Comrades E. Honecker and K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during their Moscow meeting last February.

The communists and all working people in the GDR firmly declare their loyalty to the alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal countries. They resolutely condemn the dangerous course of the United States and its NATO partners, a course aimed at confrontation and arms race. The measures taken by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states for the purpose of preserving the military-strategic equilibrium have encountered their approval and full support. This is yet another proof that socialism is the decisive force capable of preventing a nuclear catastrophe.

The constant strengthening of the SED's unity, cohesion, and combat capability is highly significant for the GDR's further steady development along the socialist path. This always has been and still remains a decisive precondition for the fulfillment of its leading role.

Of paramount significance in this are the factors formulated in the process of implementing the 10th SED congress decisions. The high level of activity by the 2.2 million communists must be mentioned among these factors. An evidence of this can be seen in their participation in the accountability and election campaign in party groups and primary party organizations (93.9 percent of the total number of full members and candidate members of the party) and the debate speeches by 1.3 million communists who submitted 285,000 suggestions and remarks. This is living expression of developed internal party democracy, the high militancy of party members, and the growing maturity of the SED as a whole.

The process of the SED's development is manifested also in the efficiency of the system for training party cadres, and especially those working locally and in primary party organizations.

Each year almost 100,000 communists improve their knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory within the framework of this system. As a result of this, 91.5 percent of secretaries and 81.1 percent of committee members in primary party organizations at industrial combines and construction projects have completed their party education. In the period since the 10th congress, in other words since 1981, the proportion of SED members who have completed their party education has risen from 38.5 to 41.7 percent. Today 85.6 percent of communists are skilled workers or master craftsmen. On the eve of the congress their number stood at 79.4 percent.

A large number of party committees purposefully guide, coordinate and monitor the political work done by the party aktiv, local leaders, and communists in public organizations. It is necessary here to develop their ability to evaluate with even greater differentiation and realism the working people's moods and opinions and to react more speedily to actual events.

The tasks concerning the further implementation of the party's economic strategy which have been set for the current year, and also to some degree for a longer period, provide a broad field for activity for the party as a whole and for each individual party collective and labor collective. The confidence that these tasks will be successfully resolved is based on the working people's conscientious activity which has already been demonstrated during the elaboration of the national economic plan. Thus, the discussion on the 1984 draft plan, conducted under the leadership of party organizations, evolved into a broad nationwide conversation with the participation of more than 85 percent of working people who submitted more than 712,000 suggestions.

A profound understanding of the importance of the tasks facing us is highly significant, because the dynamism of the economy makes high demands of party work. National income must increase 4.4 percent, commodity output in the sphere of industrial ministries -- 4.2 percent, and the volume of domestic trade turnover -- 5 percent. This is the first time we have planned faster rates of growth for produced national income by comparison with the increase in industrial commodity output. This is why the reduction of material expenditures is the main factor for production growth and improved efficiency in production. For the current year it is planned to achieve higher output with an absolute reduction in the expenditure of energy sources, raw materials, and other materials. The share of this expenditure must be reduced by 7.5 percent. The successful fulfillment of plans for the first months of the current year strengthens our confidence that these goals will be attained.

We are striving to ensure even closer ties between the party and all working people. We will not allow anyone to disturb the lasting relations of trust between the SED and the masses. The practice of party work proves that the fulfillment of set tasks can be assured primarily where the primary organizations, their committees, and every communist understand their responsibility for the work entrusted to them, where the economic leaders discuss with working people problems that crop up, where a resolute struggle is waged against shortcomings in political work, and where the labor and living conditions are always treated with much attention.

This is confirmed by the militant work being done by the primary organization in Saalfeld's machine tool building plant. As a result of extensive rationalization measures implemented with participation by all working people, last year they managed to increase labor productivity 8.8 percent. After the completion of the processing center, consisting of 14 machine tools to which robots feed the blanks, labor productivity in the current year will increase by an additional 58 percent and 18 persons will be released for other work.

Raising the scientific and technical standards of production, substantially reducing material expenditures, and reducing the prime costs of production are highly significant for the implementation of economic tasks. We are mainly talking about making better use of funds, creating favorable conditions for improved shift utilization, and making more efficient use of labor resources.

The party organizations are purposefully directing their efforts toward generalizing and introducing advanced experience in management and labor. The programs of primary organizations, adopted at party meetings held to study the materials of the SED Central Committee November plenum, are aimed at resolving the economic tasks, including targets for plan fulfillment in exports, consumer goods production, and development of agriculture. They are supplemented by personal instructions to communists. These instructions are specific and accurately monitorable targets which help expand the initiative and enhance the vanguard role of party members in the labor collectives.

Thanks to the working people's efforts and the party's skillful leadership, last year became a year of substantial consolidation of the GDR's economic might. Output growth reached 4.5 percent, and it was attained almost exclusively as a result of higher labor productivity. We simultaneougly managed to reduce by 7 percent the expenditure of energy sources and raw materials in terms of the volume of goods producted. Housing conditions for more than 6 million of the republic's citizens improved substantially in the period between 1971 and 1983.

In our mass political work we strive to show the results that have been achieved both on a countrywide scale and through the example of specific changes in the life of each individual, so that the working people's pride and optimism may evolve into new initiatives. This must everywhere become an important task of the work of the SED, the public organizations, and the GDR National Front.

Now our republic is preparing for the elections of local people's deputies, to be held 6 May 1984. This campaign is conducted by the SED in alliance with all the parties and public organizations united within the National Front. It is aimed primarily at launching new initiatives by the working people in defense of peace, for strengthening the state, and for the further development of socialist democracy.

The further enhancement of the SED's combat capability, the strengthening of its ties with the masses, the further enhancement of its leading role, and the firm alliance with Lenin's party and country -- these are the guarantees that our party and our state of workers and peasants, in united ranks with the CPSU and the Soviet Union, will continue to make their worthy contribution to the cause of consolidating socialism and strengthening peace all over the world. At the same time, this is the best way to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the GDR's formation, that remarkable turning point in our history, and to demonstrate anew the great strength of Marxism-Leninism and the advantages of the socialist society in which man really feels he is a man.

BULGARIAN PAPER CITED ON USSR FRIENDSHIP TREATY

PM211220 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reliable Basis"]

[Text] Sofia, 18 Mar -- The first Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Bulgaria and the USSR is an act of great historical significance. It reflected the Bulgarian working people's desire to march shoulder to shoulder with their Soviet brothers and liberators under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes in a commentary devoted to today's 36th anniversary of the signing of the document.

The treaty, the BCP Central Committee organ notes, created a reliable basis for the development of bilateral fraternal relations between Bulgaria and the USSR, guaranteed Bulgaria's independence, and helped establish it in the international arena. At the same time it opened up unlimited opportunities for building a socialist society and a powerful material and technical base for that society in the republic.

Today Bulgaria's working people are resolving new, large-scale tasks. Their main aim is to implement the BCP program for building a developed socialist society. The new Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Bulgaria and the USSR signed in 1967 reflected the qualitatively new goals and phenomena in the fraternal peoples' life, important among which is the process of all-around rapprochement between the two countries, RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses.

POLISH ECONOMY AROUSES 'ANXIOUS CONCERN' IN USSR

LD212336 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Mar 84

[From the "Community" program presented by Yevgeniy Ambartsumov]

[Text] Good evening, comrades. We shall begin today's program with a report on the situation in Poland, which continues to arouse friendly and anxious concern among Soviet people.

It is gratifying to know that the wounds caused by the crisis are gradually healing and that life is returning to normal. For the first time after a 3-year decline, over the past year industrial production started to grow again. The 6.7 percent increase is 1.5 times more than planned, and a good harvest was produced. There is now more food in the stores, and some ration cards have been abolished.

But there are still many economic difficulties and problems. The main thing may be that the state cannot overcome disproportion and take over the market. Prices are rising -- and wages are growing too -- and this is due not so much to an increase in productivity where the sitution has left much to be desired, but due to economically unjustified increases in the prices of manufactured goods, and this leads to the vicious circle of inflation, which is ridden by social parasites, speculators and hits the most vulnerable social groups -- pensioners, young people, workers at secondary enterprises, and large families --hard.

Of course, Poland can break the circle and solve its problems alone, but not purely by administrative methods, which are far from always effective, but by using all levers, beginning with the economic ones and a sense of responsibility and social justice, which sometimes are also in short supply. As for the Soviet Union, there is no problem with its aid.

USSR-ROMANIA SIGN AVIATION INDUSTRY AGREEMENT

AU201930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow AGERPRES 20/3/1984 -- A Romanian-Soviet governmental agreement was signed in Moscow on long-term cooperation and mutual deliveries in aviation industry. The agreement was signed for Romania by Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry, and for the USSR by N.S. Patolichev, minister of foreign trade, and I.S. Silagev, minister of aircraft industry. During their stay in Moscow, the Romanian ministers conducted talks with executives of Soviet economic ministries on the current stage and the prospects of bilateral collaboration, in the aviation industry included.

KOHL REPLY ON DEPLOYMENT TO YOUTH PAPER DERIDED

PM211652 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 84 p 3

[Unattributed report under the headline: "Answer to FRG Chancellor"]

[Text] KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA has received a letter from FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl containing a reply to the thousands of letters from young Soviet men and women sent to him in protest over the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles on FRG territory.

In his letter, the federal chancellor tries to jusify the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons on West German soil. He believes this constitutes a reply to the numerous letters from the Soviet Union. Helmut Kohl claims that war will never emanate from German soil. However, what is the worth of this statement if the Bonn government fully supports the U.S. concept of the possibility of delivering a first nuclear strike during a so-called "limited war" in Europe?

Chancellor H. Kohl, as is well known, has never in a single statement nor in his letter to KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA expressed a negative attitude toward the deployment of the U.S. Pershings in the FRG. On the contrary, he welcomes the fact. You ask what is the worth of the federal chancellor's allegations that the threat of a new war will never emanate from German soil? This threat has already been created, and the Americans, with the consent of Helmut Kohl's government, merely intend to increase the number of Pershings on FRG territory.

Is that not so, Mr Kohl?

MITTERRAND ARRIVES IN U.S. ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD220528 Moscow TASS in English 0514 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Washington March 2 TASS -- The president of France Francois Mitterrand has arrived in Washington for an official visit. The main items of the agenda of the talks which he is to hold with president Reagan and other high-ranking representatives of the U.S. Administration are those dealing with the East-West relations and arms control. They will also discuss in detail the situation in the Middle East, in Central America and Africa.

Judging by statements of representatives of the administration, Washington hopes to use the visit of the French President for demonstrating "Atlantic solidarity". As is known, the White House understands this kind of solidarity as the readiness of its NATO allies to follow in the wake of large-scale military preparations launched by the incumbent administration. It is not accidential that in a series of recent interviews Reagan expressed profound satisfaction over the support rendered by Paris to Washington when the latter sought the implementation of the plans to deploy new American nuclear-missile weapons in Western Europe.

At the same time, the relations between the U.S. and France are developing not at all the way the Reagan administration would like them to develop. Specifically, Washington has to admit that there is much difference in the stands of the two countries on problems of developing trade and economic relations between the East and the West.

SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER ON NEUTRALITY POLICY

LD211633 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Stockholm March 21 TASS -- TASS Correspondent N. Vukolov reports:

Sweden's adherence to the course of neutrality and its striving to make a considerable contribution to the safeguarding of peace and averting the threat of world thermonuclear war have been emphasized by Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom.

Delivering a policy statement on matters of the foreign policy in Riksdag (parliament) he pointed out that the line of neutrality enjoys broad support in the country and that no one should doubt Sweden's resolution to continue implementing that policy firmly and consistently.

The minister said the Swedish Government intends to continue the activity aimed at creating a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe. The implementation of this goal will promote the relaxation of tension and consolidation of security in the north of Europe and in the European Continent as a whole. Sweden declares also for the creation in Europe of a zone free from battlefield nuclear weapons.

An approximate balance of nuclear arsenals has now been formed in the world, he said. This [words indistinct] point for their freezing. Sweden declared in the United Nations for the banning of tests, production and further deployment of nuclear armaments. The minister came out against militarization of outer space, for a complete ban on chemical [words indistinct] and supported the proposal of the independent commission on disarmament and security to introduce a one-year moratorium on the deployment of nuclear armaments.

Lennart Bodstrom emphasized great significance of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed force and armaments in Central Europe.

TURKISH NAVAL EXERCISES BEGIN 20 MARCH

LD201717 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Ankara March 20 TASS -- Naval exercises codenamed "Sea Wolf-84" have started in Turkey today. The fifteen-day exercises are being held in accordance with the plans of the Turkish Command in the Aegean and Marble [as received] seas and in the international waters of the eastern Mediterranean.

According to a statement by a spokesman for the Turkish General Staff, in the course of the exercises will be trained joint naval and air force operations in landing sea borne troops. Firing practices will be held.

These are the second major Turkish Army manoeuvres since the beginning of the current year. Late in February big Turkish ground force exercises were held in Erzura Province.

SYRIA TO RECEIVE MIG'S FOR SHIFT TO 'OFFENSIVE'

GF211610 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 19 Mar 84 pp 1, 19

[Article by the diplomatic editor]

[Excerpts] They now say that Geydar Aliyev has become the Middle East man in the Kremlin. Within the new Soviet leadership, this rising one from the "Asian district" of the republic of great Russia may be the most capable of comprehending the psychological earthquake in the Middle East. And as he emerges from the "iron room" -- that is, the KGB -- he is undoubtedly mastering the change in this region, which seems to be the foremost priority in the Soviet game. This is at least what the analyses of the "Soviet experts" in Western Europe reflect.

They also say that the exciting arrangement within the Syrian authority -- namely, announcing the appointment of the prospective successor to President Hafiz al-Asad -- was timed to coincide with Aliyev's visit to Damascus to make it appear as if it had been approved by the Soviets after Moscow lifted its reservations regarding Rif'at al-Asad.

The fact is that at the time the appointments of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Rif'at al-Asad, and Zuhayr Mashariqah as vice presidents were announced, there were developments taking place within the Armed Forces and the various security bodies to guarantee the Soviet influence in Syria, although there are those who metaphorically speak about the "Soviet sickness" in Syria. It is true that Moscow does not "possess" a strongman to succeed the strongman, but it has the ability to secure a balance of power that serves its interests.

The first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers [Aliyev] signed a new military protocol with the Syrian officials that includes the following two clauses:

1. Complementing the electronic defense system in Syria after becoming apparent that the Americans according to a revived strategic agreement, have provided Israel with a new communications network effectively linked to American satellites. This network includes a station for analyzing the photographs transmitted by these satellites, and is similar to the one that existed in Asmara prior to the Marxist takeover of Ethiopia.

2. Revolutionizing the Syrian Air Force so that the effectiveness of the Syrian air defense is not confined to the surface-to-air missiles since Syria has to shift its military preparations from the defensive stage to the offensive stage. In this regard, the Soviet Union will supply Syria with MiG-29's as well as MiG-31's, which are currently being developed.

Damascus speaks with great confidence about "the changes," but it admits the existence of differences of views between it and Moscow regarding the stand on the Gulf war. This is what Aliyev's visit could not overcome, although Syrian sources stress that consultations will continue in order to crystallize a joint plan that will end this war for the benefit of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The same sources stressed to AL-QABAS that Damascus will soon carry out an active diplomatic role to establish the bases for communications between some Gulf capitals and the Soviet capital. Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam is expected to make a tour of a number of Gulf states after the results of the Lebanese-Lebanese dialogue in Lausanne crystallize.

This tour comes, just as the sources always say, in light of Syrian-Gulf contacts on the limitations of the Soviet role in the Gulf war and the possibility of reaching a solution, or at least a partial solution, that would prevent the escalation of the conflict to the extent that the Gulf becomes, just as Lebanon did, a contact line between Washington and Moscow.

In Damascus, they also say that March will be decisive as far as the Gulf war is concerned, whether at the military or diplomatic level, and the results of this will crystallize next month. Quoting Aliyev, the Syrian officials say that the U.S. Administration, which actually withdrew from Lebanon, is now trying to boost the situation in the Gulf to its maximum limit. And according to what the senior Soviet official said in the Syrian capital, Moscow has resorted to specific alternatives after realizing that the United States has decided to run the war. He indicated that the situation in the Gulf has become extremely sensitive since the Soviets will not allow the Americans to take any step, whether military or political, in the direction of the Gulf under any circumstances, and that this stand has directly or indirectly been conveyed to the United States.

The Americans are not allowed to advance in the Gulf. This is what Aliyev said in Damascus. This simply means that the Gulf people must move, particularly now, in order to reach a settlement of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. Many people in Damascus and elsewhere have started talking about the details of the settlement. Within this framework comes Khaddam's anticipated tour, of course, after the Lebanese crisis -- which nobody doubts that, together with the Gulf crisis, forms a united inflamed mass about which (Maxime Rodenson) says dates back to the days of the prophet Moses -- cools, even if only relatively.

There is no doubt that we have thundering weeks ahead of us, but who will play the mustic for the one that beats the drums in the Gulf?

YAKOV RYABOV HEADS DELEGATION TO ALGERIA

For Algerian reportage on the visit of Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Relations, as head of the USSR delegation to the ninth session of the Algerian-Soviet mixed commission, including his meetings with various ministers and talks with Algerian Prime Minister Abdel Hamid Ibrahimi, see the North Africa section of the 22 February Middle East and Africa DAILY Report and subsequent issues.

REPORTAGE ON LEBANON PARLEY IN LAUSANNE

West 'Poisoning' Work

PM210950 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Kuznetsov dispatch: "Switzerland: Quest for Solutions and Maneuvering by the West. At the Lebanon National Reconciliation Conference"]

[Text] Lausanne -- At the latest plenary session of the Lebanon National Reconciliation Conference the delegations started work on a draft general declaration that would outline the bases for the country's state reorganization, changes in the electoral system, and specific measures to liberate southern Lebanon from the Israeli occupiers.

Replying to journalists' questions before the start of the session, Lebanon President A. al-Jumayyil declared that he hopes that "important decisions" will be taken in the nearest future. For his part, former Prime Minister Rashid Karami stressed the need to resolve the country's political problems as soon as possible, since the internecine war in the last few months alone has inflicted on the country losses worth 10 billion Lebanese pounds.

The heads of delegations are studying proposals on the basic questions on the agenda that have been put forward by special commissions set up within the conference framework.

It is noted backstage at the conference that difficulties have arisen in discussions on the problems of southern Lebanon. P. al-Jumayyil and C. Sham'un, leaders of right-wing Christian groups, make no secret of the fact that they are inclined to "forget" the presence of Israeli occupiers on Lebanese soil. In an interview with Western press organs, C. Sham'un even hinted that he has no objection to the expansion of the zone of Israel's "vital interests" in Lebanon. These openly collaborationist statements have generated resolute opposition among the other conference participants, who have not only condemned these capitulationist sentiments but have also demanded the punishment of those Lebanese who have cooperated with the aggressors.

Meanwhile, Israel continues its massive propaganda pressure and is hardening its demands to consolidate its presence on Lebanese soil. The Knesset's chairman, "fortuitously" visiting Geneva, urgently called a press conference at which he hastened to declare that Lebanon's decision to annul the 17 May agreement is, you see, considered inoperative because it was taken...without Israeli participation.

The West's maneuvers are poisoning the atmosphere of the work of the Lebanon National Reconciliation Conference and are complicating the difficult process of establishing a new Lebanon on the basis of equality, taking into consideration the changes in the country's political and economic life.

Security Commission To Meet

PM211136 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent V. Kuznetsov dispatch: "The Near East Situation: Fundamental Document Being Discussed"]

[Text] Lausanne -- The Conference on National Reconciliation in Lebanon has been continuing its discussion of the problems of the future restructuring of the country for the past 2 days.

The heads of the eight delegations participating in the conference have been discussing the draft fundamental document proposed by President A. al-Jumayyil. The document also contains proposals by other participants in the meeting. It comprises 40 items and envisages the need to fundamentally reform all the country's institutions, create a government of national unity, revise the structure of Parliament, and provide the bases for a secular state. At the same time, this document, which was drawn up by two commissions, recognizes the expediency of applying the principle of the decentralization of political life.

The delegations have also said that internal and external security must be constantly safeguarded, stressing that Lebanon must be a free, independent, and territorially integral state with a firm guarantee of security for its borders with Israel.

Describing the conference's work, W. Junblatt, president ofthe Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon,pointed out in a conversation with journalists that the participants in the Lausanne meeting have deep religious, social, and class differences, which explain the difficulties in the conference's work. The achievement of the state's secular character and Lebanon's liberation from the "religious communal" apartheid whereby the right-wing Christian grouping imposes decisions on the whole of Lebanon, he stressed, constitute the fundamental principle for the development of Lebanon.

Lebanese residential spokesman M. Samaha stated, following the latest plenary session, that the security commission, which is intended to elaborate practical measures to ensure observance of the cease-fire on the country's territory, is meeting in Beirut Monday.

Conference circles have condemned Israel's latest actions in creating a separatist "militarized strike force" in Lebanon.

End of Second Stage

LD211622 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] In Lausanne, Switzerland, the second stage has ended of the Conference for National Reconciliation in Lebanon. Commentary is by our observer Leonid Levchenko, and here is what he writes:

During 9 days the conference participants were shaping out a formula for an intra-Lebanese settlement, and after lengthy discussions the joint document was approved on the general principles of settling the intercommunal conflict and on the need for political, economic, and social reforms in the country. The obedience [as heard] of the cease-fire decision was stressed. It has been decided to set up a committee for reforming the Lebanese Constitution.

Naturally this complex of measures can be implemented only if there is goodwill on the part of the opposing sides in Lebanon and an end to interference in Lebanese affairs by the two strategic allies, the United States and Israel. It's becoming increasingly apparent, however, that Washington and Tel Aviv don't want to permit a political settlement of the Lebanese crisis. With this aim they are resorting to crude blackmail and military pressure on Lebanon.

It is characteristic that during the Lausanne conference the United States and Israel stepped up their subversive activities in Lebanon in an attempt to provoke a new wave of tension there. Thus, at White House orders, ships of the United States 6th Fleet, including the killer battleship New Jersey, again moved up closer to the Lebanese coast and trained their guns and missile installations at a peaceful populated point of that Arab country. A political ranging was conducted by State Secretary George Shultz, who at a news conference in Washington actually confirmed the United States' intention to continue interfering in Lebanon's internal affairs. Threats levelled against Lebanon were also made by Israeli Prime Minister Shamir. He stated categorically that Israeli troops would remain in southern Lebanon.

But Lebanon is not the only target for the militaristic-minded. The men in Washington are clearly itching to punish Syria for taking a consistent stand in Middle East affairs and countering U.S.-Israeli attempts to force the Arab peoples into accepting a settlement in that region with enslaving conditions. Now some in the United States capital are also talking about teaching Jordan a lesson for refusing to agree to separate deals with Israel.

Meanwhile, United States Air Force AWACS spy planes have been sent to Egypt and Sudan. All the United States Armed Forces in the Middle East are being put on the alert.

These developments are nothing but yet another demonstration of the mailed fist which the current Washington administration invariably resorts to when dealing with acute problems of international life.

SHULTZ PRESS CONFERENCE ON MIDEAST CRITICIZED

LD211258 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 21 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes:

Speaking at a press conference in Washington the United States Secretary of State George Shultz stated that the American Administration continued to adhere to the Middle East "peace initiative" set forth by President Reagan some eighteen months ago. The United States secretary of state also confirmed again that the United States had no intention of withdrawing from Lebanon although it had failed, as he admitted, to achieve the results it had been pressing for.

This clearly shows that the United States has no intention of making any whatsoever adjustments in its Middle East policy. But it is precisely this invariably pro-Israeli course, brought by the Reagan administration to an extreme degree of adventurism and aggressiveness, that has become the prime cause of the Lebanese tragedy and the constantly growing tension in the entire Middle East region as a whole.

The United States has passed over from large-scale military, political and economic support for Israel to a new and extremely dangerous stage -- direct armed interference in the affairs of the Arab states. The American interventionists are responsible for the hundreds of Lebanese patriots and peaceful civilians killed and injured. Together with the Israeli Zionists, ruling top crust Washington is responsible for the massacre in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila in the Palestinian camps of western Beirut in September 1982 when thousands of Palestinian refugees -- women, old people and children were killed.

In Lebanon, the American aggressors were taught a good lesson, they had to withdraw from the Lebanese soil. But, as seen from the statement by the U.S. secretary of state, the lesson has not been learnt. And today Washington continues placing stake on military power pressure, the guns of the naval artillery of the U.S. Sixth Fleet are trained on the Lebanese coast.

As a result of the actions by the USA and its Israeli partner in the anti-Arab military-political alliance, scattered far away from each other now are all bricks from which it would be possible to build an edifice of durable and just peace in the Middle East. The policy of the United States has become so odious that it is strongly condemned even by the "moderate" Arab states.

Apparently, Washington's persistent striving to boost by strength and intimidation the separate Camp David deal, which proved to be a failure, and the still-born Middle East initiative is a source of a real threat to the vital interests of the Arab peoples, and may result only in a further deterioration of the situation in that explosive region.

OVERVIEW OF AFRICA SITUATION, DEVELOPMENTS

PM211621 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Mar 84 Second Edition p 3

[Own International Observer V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Review": "Africa in Their Sights: Washington Gambles on Interference; Behind the Cover of 'Peace' Initiatives; The Struggling Peoples' Just Cause"]

[Text] The last 3 years -- and this is directly linked to the appearance of the present U.S. Administration in the White House -- have been marked by growing interference by imperialist forces in the affairs of sovereign states irrespective of the continent on which they are located. Africa has been no exception to this latter-day "rule." Moreover, the West's subversive activity there has become large-scale. What is the reason for the continent's emergence in the sphere of imperialism's "vital" interests?

Africa accounts for 97 percent of the capitalist world's reserves of diamonds and platinum group metals, 95 percent of its chromium, 78 percent of its vanadium, and 74 percent of its manganese. And on top of that it contains gold and uranium, molybdenum and nickel, copper and tin, and so forth. The fear of being deprived of unrestricted access to these natural riches is impelling the imperialist circles of the leading Western powers to interfere in the affairs of independent Africa. Their arsenal has the lot -- gambles on military force and terrorist activity, conspiracies, and support for overtly reactionary regimes. The imperialist circles are also attracted by what they see as the continent's strategic location.

That is why there is virtually no region in Africa where imperialist interference is not present in one form or another. The Central Africa situation is extremely exacerbated. In Chad the United States and France continue to step up military and financial aid to the puppet Habre regime, which was put in power by the CIA. "You can bet," the French newspaper LE MATIN wrote at one time, "that less than 1 percent of Americans could point to Chad on the map." Nonetheless, Washington rushed to declare this central African state a country "of vital interest for the United States." Money and weapons flooded into the Habre regime and subsequently, under overt pressure from Washington, French troops were sent into the country.

Relying on U.S. and French support, Habre is sabotaging all attempts to settle the Chad conflict peacefully. As the African press stresses in this connection, the Western powers are striving to fuel the fire of internecine war in Chad still further so as to strengthen imperialism's strategic positions in the region.

The United States is also continuing its intrigues in the Horn of Africa region, which is being given great importance in the light of Washington's attempts to establish control over maritime communications in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf zones. The U.S. preparations for new military provocations in the region are borne out by the results of last month's visit to Washington by Somali Foreign Minister J. Barre. Only when he had left the United States was it announced that "important talks" had been held in the U.S. capital. However, some time later THE WASHINGTON POST disclosed which questions Barre had discussed. It was a question of new deliveries of U.S. weapons and a further intensification of the subversive activity against the African and Arab countries which the United States is conducting from Somali territory.

West Africa has not escaped the "attention" of the Washington leadership either. Thus, the CIA is hatching a new plot against Ghana. According to the magazine AFRICA REPORT, a so-called "United Front for the Liberation of Ghana" has started operating in New York.

It has been cobbled together by the U.S. special services and consists of a group of counterrevolutionary elements who have in the past openly helped the U.S. and West European monopolies to shamelessly pillage this West African country's natural riches. The "front," the magazine writes, is tasked with staging a pro-West coup in Ghana. Currently its leaders are involved with attempting, with CIA help, to ship weapons, ammunition, and subversive literature into the country as supplies for its local agents.

Another West African state -- Nigeria, which has immense reserves of oil and other useful minerals -- has also become a target for Washington's subversive activity recently, especially since the new leadership headed by General M. Buhari came to power in the country. The United States and its allies in the aggressive NATO bloc are preparing an armed adventure against this country, which has the continent's largest population.

As the WASHINGTON TIMES reported, active recruiting of mercenaries for the invasion of Nigeria is underway in the United States, Britain, and France. The Western special services together with representatives of reactionary Nigerian exiles have allocated a major sum -- $300 million -- for this operation. The newspaper has written that a specific plan for carrying out the invasion has been devised. In the first stage a detachment of saboteurs is to slip into the north of Nigeria and blow up the Kaduna oil refinery, thereby provoking the transfer to this region of a significent contingent of the national army and security forces. Then the mercenaries will make their main strike against Lagos itself.

Thus a disturbing situation reigns in many regions of the Africa Continent. However, an especially tense situation has emerged in the south, where the racist Republic of South Africa [RSA] regime, urged on by the Western powers headed by the United States, strives to play the role of regional gendarme. Having created a powerful army and having equipped it with the latest military hardware, Pretoria not only brutally suppresses the liberation struggle both inside the country and on the territory of occupied Namibia, but also carries out armed attacks on neighboring states.

President Reagan's statement calling the RSA America's "historic ally" is well known. The present Washington administration is actively implementing a policy of "constructive cooperation" with Pretoria. And it is clear to any unbiased person that were it not for the direct political, economic, and military support given by the United States, the RSA would not have been able for so long to impudently challenge the world community, ignore the UN Security Council resolution on the granting of independence to Namibia, and commit acts of undisguised aggression against neighboring states.

Attention is drawn to the fact that recently Washington has been trying to create the semblance of "peacemaking" activity in southern Africa. In collusion with Pretoria, U.S. officials have been assuring Africans of a certain "new" approach by the RSA to relations with neighboring countries whereby it is allegedly prepared, under specific conditions, to renounce its gamble on military force, arrange "peaceful" cooperation with them, and even grant independence to Namibia.

Needless to say, the "peace" initiatives of Pretoria and Washington are tactical and, to a certain extent, enforced. The RSA needs to overcome the political and economic boycott by many countries, and its isolation on the African Continent. For its part, the White House is striving on the eve of the presidential elections to show at least some success in the international arena so as to win votes for Reagan. In exchange for all-round U.S. support, the apartheid regime is helping the Washington administration in its attempts to rehabilitate its foreign policy course after the failures in the Near East and Central America.

The past and the present prove irrefutably that U.S. interference even in the most "peace-loving" guise, has never yet led to the establishment of a just peace anywhere. On the contrary it has always created new hotbed of tension, violence, and war danger. There are no grounds for supposing that events will develop any differently in southern Africa.

While Pretoria's rulers, on instructions from Washington, had started to militate for "peaceful" relations with neighboring states, Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, made a remarkable admission. Speaking to U.S. journalists, he stated that "the main U.S. objective is to alter the political orientation of the key states of the southern Africa region" (that is, Angola and Mozambique) and return to the situation when they "played the role of partners of the West."

These revelations convincingly show the Washington administration's true intentions. They have nothing in common with the African peoples' interests, since they propose turning southern Africa into a zone of imperialist and racist domination. This is also confirmed by the U.S. side's expanding contacts with representatives of the terrorist gangs which, with the support of the U.S. and RSA special services, are conducting subversive activities against Angola and Mozambique and are striving to set up neocolonial regimes there.

Roberto, the leader of the anti-Angolan grouping the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, is currently in the United States. In talks with representatives of the ruling circles he is discussing questions linked with stepping up his organization's activity in the northeast regions of Angola. Last week Lubota -- head of the anti-Angola grouping the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave, was in the U.S. capital. This terrorist organization, backed by U.S. monopolies, seeks to tear the oil-rich province of Cabinda away from Angola. The other day a secret meeting was held between former U.S. Secretary of State Haig and Savimbi, the head of the terrorist grouping the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], which operates in Angola's southern regions. According to a REUTER report, "an influential figure in determining the U.S. Administration's African policy" was also present at the meeting. Washington is pursuing a similar hostile policy in relation to Mozambique too.

So how can we talk about Washington's "love of peace" if it is striving, as observers think it is, to cobble together a single front of anti-Angolan and anti-Mozambique renegades?!

Pretoria and Washington have also adopted a duplicitous stance on the question of granting genuine independence to RSA-occupied Namibia. The essence of the racists' widely advertised "initiative" boils down to convening a so-called "regional conference" on Namibia, seating UNITA terrorists and the puppet Namibian "internal parties" at the same table as Angola and the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], and totally excluding the United Nations from the settlement process. Rebuffing Pretoria's latest maneuver, the Angolan Foreign Ministry in a special statement pointed out that the granting of independence to Namibia must take place in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 435 and that talks on the Namibian problem can be held only with the mediation of the UN secretary general and only between the direct participants in the conflict -- SWAPO and the RSA.

Nobody denies that the peoples of Africa, including the peoples of the "front-line" states, are interested in creating peaceful conditions for their free and independent development. However, they are well aware that the very existence of the racist RSA regime, which is backed by the Western powers, is the main source of tension in the south of the continent. The elimination of the racist order is an indispensable condition of lasting peace in the southern Africa region. All the African peoples' past experience of struggle proves the need to show the greatest vigilance with regard to any type of "peace-making" maneuvers by U.S. diplomacy.

As Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out in his speech at the Extraordinary February (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, one of the foundations of Soviet foreign policy has been and will continue to be solidarity with peoples who have to repel attacks by the aggressive forces of an imperialism that is creating the most dangerous hotbeds of bloody violence and military conflagration first in one and then in another region of the world. It is the Soviet Union's fundamental position to be on the side of the peoples' just cause and to advocate the elimination of these hotbeds.

Our country is not pursuing any objectives in southern Africa which would conflict with the interests of the African peoples themselves, and in particular with their desire to settle the Namibian question as quickly as possible. The USSR proceeds on the basis that a truly just resolution of the Namibian problem would introduce an important positive element into the development of the southern Africa situation and would open up the practical possibility of further steps to improve the situation in this region of the world.

U.S. PEACE EFFORTS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA MOCKED

LD191307 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 19 Mar 84

["The Seamy Side of the USA'S 'Peace-making'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 19 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

Precisely those who in recent years have been hindering the establishment of genuine peace in the South African subcontinent, and those through whom the racists blew up factories, set fire to plantations in independent countries of the region, arrive in Washington without much ado while U.S. propaganda, using all its power is busy publicising certain "peace-making" efforts in the south of Africa and the "readiness" of the White House to give aid to Mozambique and Angola that have been tormented by South Africa's aggressions and acts of sabotage. The leaders of terrorist bands operating in Angola and Mozambique are received with open arms not only at the place of their main mob -- in the Central Intelligence Agency -- but also in U.S. Congress and the Department of State.

Evo Fernandes, one of the leaders of the "Mozambique National Resistance" (RNM) visited Washington already after talks between Mozambique and the Republic of South Africa began and led to the signing of the agreement in Nkomati on March 16. The agreement contains obligations not to attack each other and not to provide their territories for subversive activities against either of the sides. The subversive actions of the RNM, the terrorist band which is financed by the USA and the Republic of South Africa and which seeks the overthrow of the legitimate Government of Mozambique, have already cost the republic's national economy almost 4,000 million dollars.

At present the latter-day American "friends" of Mozambique are preparing a new far-reaching act of sabotage against the Mozambican economy. By promising Western loans and credits to that country and advertising advantages from "cooperation" with the Republic of South Africa, the U.S. side is shamelessly demanding that the Frelimo Party government renounce state control over industry and agriculture and is seeking "special rights" for foreign capital.

RNM bandits, who have numerous bases in the territory of the Republic of South Africa, are not left out of Washington's reckoning either. The Mozambican official news agency AIM reports that over the past two months alone, hundres of RNM terrorists who have been provided by Pretoria with tonnes of arms and ammunition have crossed the Mozambican border. Obviously trying to show their "independence", those puppets of U.S. and South Africa's special services state that they will carry on their struggle, i.e. engage in anti-Mozambican terrorist activity "despite the agreements signed by Pretoria."

Neither were the Angolan counter-revolutionaries disregarded in Washington. A secret meeting took place recently between Alexander Haig, former U.S. secretary of state, and Jonas Savimbi, leader of the terrorist grouping UNITA which operates in southern areas of Angola. According to a report of the REUTER news agency, an influential person from among those who determine the African policy of the U.S. Administration was also present at the meeting. Holden Roberto, leader of another anti-Angolan grouping -- the FNLA -- stayed on the Potomac banks for more than two months as a guest. In an interview with the Johannesburg FINANCIAL TIMES, he admitted plainly that he arrived in the United States in order to get arms and other aid.

Reports have also appeared in the Western press about an understanding reached not without the CIA's assistance on the UNITA's and the FNLA's "joint operations" against the legitimate Government of Angola. The British newspaper GUARDIAN has reported that if there are difficulties in using Namibian territory as a springboard for anti-Angolan operations, such operations will be carried out from Zaire. Bases for mercenaries are being set up along the northern borders of Angola with the assistance of U.S. advisers. Equipment and ammunition are airlifted to the mercenaries by Reagan-provided planes.

Preparing yet another stab in the back of people's Angola, CIA generals recently flung the doors of U.S. Government institutions open to another enemy of the Angolan people -- Francisco Lubote, leader of the secessionist organisation FLEC [Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda] which seeks separation of oil-rich Cabinda province from Angola. The interest shown in Washington in that puppet has been viewed by many politica observers as evidence that the White House has not abandoned the old plans for tearing the oil fields away from Angola. Franciso Lubote has repeatedly stated that the FLEC wants to separate Cabinda from Angola and to create a small pro-Western state in it. It is well known that as a paid agent of U.S. special services he repeated in his speeches that by supporting the FLEC's secessionist plans, his American friends would kill two birds with one stone: They would deal a serious blow on the Angolan economy and get an opportunity to uncontrolledly manage the Cabinda oil.

Thus, it is obvious that behind Washington's talk about its "striving for peace" in the south of Africa and behind discourses about America's wish to revitalise the economies of African countries are the treacherous plans to destabilise the situation in the progressive states of the region and to replace their legitimate governments by pro-American puppet regimes. As for the diplomatic activity of the USA's "privileged ally" in Africa -- the racist-ruled Republic of South Africa, it is assigned the role of a "distracting factor" which is designed to camouflage the true aims of the United States by means of outwardly respectable "peace-making efforts". This has been admitted, in particular, in an interview with the WASHINGTON TIMES by Chester Crocker, assistant U.S. secretary of state for African affairs. He did not even deem it necessary to conceal that the principal goal of the United States is to change the political orientation of the key states of the southern Africa region and to bring back the state of affairs when they were part of "white Africa", playing the role of the West's partners.

SIGNING OF RSA-MOZAMBIQUE TREATY VIEWED

LD191925 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 19 Mar 84

[From "The World Today" Program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Meetings are being held in Mozambique devoted to the signing of a treaty between the People's Republic of Mozambique and South Africa.

President Samora Machel of Mozambique addressed a meeting in Maputo. In his words, the treaty which has been signed is an instrument in the struggle for peace, equality, democracy, and justice. Machel emphasized that the treaty with South Africa only affects the issue of interstate relations and economic cooperation between the two countries and does not extend to the area of ideology and party membership.

Other appraisals of the treaty which has been signed can be found in world press commentaries. Thus, the French paper L'HUMANITE expresses doubt that the words in the treaty about good-neighborly relations will really serve the cause of peace and security in Mozambique.

COMMISSIONING OF RSA NUCLEAR REACTOR NOTED

LD152116 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] South Africa has announced the commissioning of its first nuclear reactor in Koeberg, near Cape Town. It was built by a French consortium that used an American project. The Pretoria authorities have refused to say who supplied the first shipment of concentrated uranium for the reactor. The South African minister of mines and energy, Mr Steyn, who spoke at the commissioning ceremony, said the commissioning of the nuclear power station was the turning point of ensuring the country's security.

It has been reported that the station's two reactors would produce enough raw materials to make two nuclear bombs a month. According to the plans of the Pretoria authorities the station's by-products are to be used at the special nuclear research center at Pelindaba that develops nuclear weapons. Africa is concerned over the development of South Africa's nuclear industry because Pretoria has refused to sign the treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

MIROSHKIN-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ZAMBIA

PM161206 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "End of Talks"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by O.S. Miroshkin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, returned to Moscow from Lusaka on 13 March. The delegation had been visiting Zambia in accordance with a plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and Zambia's United National Independence Party (UNIP).

PRESIDIUM APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADOR TO GHANA

PM161207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 84 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Vyacheslav Mikhaylovich Semenov USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Ghana.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Anatoliy Ivanovich Ivantsov of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Ghana in connection with his transfer to other work.

MATERIALS CONCERNING SOVIET TANKER INCIDENT

Comparison of Protest to U.S.

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 22 March First Edition frontpages a report on the protest over the Lugansk tanker incident under the headline "Protest to the U.S. Government." It has been compared with the TASS report published on page K 2 of the 21 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and was found to be identical except for the following variations:

First paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads: On 21 March A.A. Gromyko, member of . . . (supplying alternate opening, omitting dateline)

Same paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads:...USSR. It reads:

The USSR Government states the following to the U.S. Government:

On March 20... (supplying extra passage)

Paragraph four, lines two/three, read:...affairs of sovereign states in Central America ... (substituting "states" for "countries")

CIA 'Hirelings' Accused

LD211814 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Managua March 21 TASS -- Washington's sinister plans to impose a military blockade on Nicaragua become ever more obvious. Early in March the Pentagon using hirelings of the U.S. CIA commenced placing mines in Nicaraguan ports through which food products and various cargoes important for the national economy are being delivered into Nicaragua. The White House lavishly supplied the counter-revolutionaries with heavy-yield mines high-speed boats equipped with guns and rocket launchers. The activities of the terrorists are supervised by experts from the CIA and the Pentagon who have a rich experience of subversive actions in various areas of the world, specifically, the placing of mines in Vietnamese ports during the United States' dirty war against Vietnam.

The number of casualties caused by the explosion of mines placed by CIA-trained bandits is increasing rapidly. Two fishing boats hit mines at the entrance to Port Bluff on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast early in March. Two persons were killed and seven others were wounded. Several days since then the Dutch vessel "Geopontes" was damaged by a mine explosion in the Port of Corinto. Five members of the crew were gravely wounded. The Port of Corinto which is the main "sea gate" of Nicaragua on the Pacific coast has long since become an object of terroristic actions of the CIA. A high-speed boat without the markings invaded the port in October last and fired with rockets on tanks with fuel situated on the ground. 15 people were wounded or received burns as a result of this bandit action. The damage caused by the fire to port facilities amounted to five million dollars.

The U.S. television company CBS reported in those days that subversive action in Corinto was staged by CIA agents.

The dry cargo ship "Nort Caribe" hit a mine in the Corinto Port on the night of March 8. The ship flying the Panamanian flag brought into Nicaragua medicine, books, toys, stationery and other goods for Nicaraguan children. Five members of the crew were wounded. 2,600 tons of cargo was damaged by the explosion.

The Nicaraguan Government many times made a resolute protest to the White House in connection with a new escalation of the aggressive intrigues against the sovereign republic. The policy condoned by the U.S. Administration through the use of the CIA not only damages Nicaragua's economy but also represents a serious danger for international shipping in the region, Nicaragua's Foreign Ministry stressed.

Ortega Cited

LD220947 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Managua March 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Trushin reports:

In connection with the terroristic action staged by the United States and its Somoza hirelings against the Soviet tanker "Lugansk" at the Nicaraguan Port of Sandino, Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of the leading council of the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua, interrupted his visit to Mexico and returned to Managua.

The Soviet vessel, he said to pressmen at the international Sandino airport, fell victim to the aggressive policy of the Reagan administration, a policy aimed at strangling the Sandinist people's revolution and provoking a large-scale conflict in the Central American region.

In face of American aggression, Daniel Ortega said, Nicaragua will use its sovereign right to defend its territorial integrity. We urged all friendly countries to give Nicaragua military and technical aid, incuding special faciiities for clearing sea ports of mines planted by CIA-trained counter-revolutionary elements.

The Nicaraguan leader called upon the countries of the "Contadora Group" to give special attention to the dangerous situation developing in Central America through the fault of Washington's administration.

Captain of Tanker Cited

LD221026 Moscow TASS in English 1009 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Sandino Port (Nicaragua) March 22 TASS -- TASS special correspondent Aleksandr Trushin reports:

Sandino Port on the Pacific coast is the third Nicaraguan port, after Bluff and Corinto, to which the undeclared war unleashed by the United States against the Sandinist people's revolution has spread. The criminal act of planting mines in the harbour of Sandino has created a real threat to the traffic of foreign merchant ships.

On March 20, the Soviet tanker ship "Lugansk" hit a mine when approaching the port. At the present time the tanker ship stays in that very place, where an explosion took place. Soviet seamen are engaged jointly with Nicaraguan specialists in rescue work in the tanker.

An investigation into what happened in Sandino Port has not yet been completed, the TASS correspondent was told by Manuel Calderon, deputy chief of Nicaragua's main state security board. But, he stressed, it cannot be excluded that the mines had been planted by the Americans.

This assumption is based on the fact that ten days ago an American naval ship was cruising at a distance of 10 miles from the Nicaraguan coast. Two aircraft and a helicopter repeatedly took off from abroad the American naval ship and made circles over Port Sandino. They could perpetrate that criminal action. The Reagan administration and its minions wish to take the republic into their pincers, to close the ring of an economic blockade around it through a massive planting of mines in the sea ports of Nicaragua and thus block foreign aid to Nicaragua and the shipping to other countries of coffee, cotton, sugar and other Nicaraguan staple export items, Manuel Calderon pointed out.

...Nothing presaged danger when "Lugansk" entered the water areas of Sandino Port, said captain of the tanker ship, A. Azov. A pilot and representatives of the Nicaraguan customs authorities went on board the ship. The tanker started a manoeuvre in order to moor at a dolphin berth. At 13 hours 50 minutes local time a heavy explosion rocked the ship. The 250 metre long tanker trembled several times and then began to tilt. The blast wave tore down a cargo boom, which fell onto the deck.

To all appearances, the captain said, the tanker touched by its bottom a floating magnetic mine, which had been planted in the place where ships make their manoeuvres. Due to a happy chance the explosion took place under a dry hold, had that took place near cargo-oil tanks, the consequences would have been catastrophic.

Together with the captain and M. Calderon, who heads the commission for investigation into the piratic act, we inspected the holds, the service space and crew cabins of the "Lugansk". As a result of the explosion a hole formed in the bottom of the ship through which water is pouring. Its pumping out is complicated as the blast wave tore off the foundations of the fire and drain pumps and destroyed them. The crew are pumping water only with a feul pump, which has been partially put out of action. The detonation from the explosion deformed the steel partitions of the tanks. Some pipelines and the galley were damaged.

At a critical moment all of the 42 crew members of the tanker ship were acting with determination and without panic, A. Azov said.

Two of the five injured crew members have been taken to hospital.

The captain of the Soviet tanker ship spoke highly of the aid given to the "Lugansk" by the Nicaraguan rescue service. The local drivers have already twice gone underwater to inspect the holes. Considering that it is dangerous to carry out urgent work in the tanker ship, the question is being decided of the use of other methods of patching the hole.

At the dawn of March 21, the Nicaraguans started sweeping mines in the harbour to ensure safe passage of the Soviet tanker ship to the berth. Only after that it will be possible to start pumping oil.

CONCLUSION OF CUBAN-ANGOLAN TALKS NOTED

LD212214 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Mar 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Official Cuban-Angolan talks have ended in Havana. Comrades Fidel Castro and Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the president of the People's Republic of Angola, who had been paying a friendly working visit to Cuba, signed a joint declaration.

The document reaffirms solidarity with the southern African people's struggle for freedom and independence.

Later in the day Eduardo dos Santos left Havana for home. He was seen off by Fidel Castro and other officials.

BOVIN ON INCREASED U.S. PRESENCE IN C. AMERICA

LD190224 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Mar 84

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] If failure in Lebanon is fairly obvious, and the Americans are arguing mainly about who is to blame, then the assessments of the situation in Central America are more varied. Some feel that Reagan's policy has already collapsed, others say not yet, but things are going that way. Reagan, as befits those of his mold, is full of optimism. It is difficult to choose objective criteria here, but one can consider things this way, for instance: The White House asserts that U.S. policy pursues two aims, speeding up socioeconomic development and reinforcing democracy. Let us ask, now, have people started living better in these 3 years in Guatemala or Honduras? Is there more democracy there? I don't think even Reagan would risk an affirmative answer to these questions. And what about El Salvador? In the last 3 years the gross domestic product has fallen by 25 percent. One-third of the workforce is without jobs. The number of partisans has almost doubled. The right-wing terror continues. The only thing that has increased everywhere is the blood, violence, corpses, suffering, and hatred.

U.S. journalist Anthony Lewis of THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote rightly -- I quote: Reagan's policy is bringing the opposite results to those desired, and the reason for this is obvious. They assert that it is a policy aimed at establishing public order in El Salvador. But in practice, it gives support for those who have undermined this society, and have exploited it for decades, and who intend to stay in power by force. What has been said applies not only in El Salvador. Well, what more is there?

The critics say it would be better to get out while the going is good. We have got into a mess, and must finally get out of it -- that is, for example, what Lehman, member of the House of Representatives, said to Secretary of State Shultz. But the President will not give in. All that is needed is more arms, and everything will be all right. Meanwhile, the presidential election is approaching in El Salvador, it is to be held on 25 March. There are seven candidates, but as they say, there is no one to vote for. They are either extreme right-wingers or just right-wingers Of the extreme ones, the most extreme is the well-known Major D'Aubuisson's candidacy be canceled, and has given the central electoral council information which compromises him. The Christian Democrats have finally found out that the major does not possess lofty moral qualities, and that the country's public connects him with the death squads. In response, D'Aubisson has stated that he could equally successfully lay charges of madness against the Christian Democrat candidate, Jose Napoleon Duarte, because that is just what the public things.

On the eve of the election, the Americans have added M-16 automatics to the light weaponry which their military advisers have there. But that is, in general, a trifle. The aircraft carrier America, with accompanying vessels, is drawing towards the Central American shores. The number of U.S. military in the area of the Salvador-Honduras border has been increased. That is not trifle.

Honduras has, in general, become the Americans' main support base in Central America. I shall read out an interesting excerpt from a television report by the NBC station: The U.S. Embassy in Honduras is the second in the world for its numbers of staff. Diplomats, military men, and intelligence agents there are drafting a policy of containment of communism in Central America. Infringing, in particular, a Congress ban. they are planning and expanding the military presence in Honduras, on a scale that can only be compared with Vietnam.

It is through Honduras that the undeclared war against Nicaragua is mainly being waged. Every month the CIA spends $3 million on support for the Somozistas. At first the rebels' main aim was to consolidate on some part of Nicaragua's territory, create a provisional government and appeal to the United States for help. It did not work; only those who were killed gained any ground. The strategy is being revised, the aim of paralyzing economic life is being set. Strikes are being made against the infrastructure, they are trying to hinder the harvesting of coffee and cotton, mining ports to force Mexico to stop oil supplies, which are so important to the country. The Nicaraguan people are resisting courageously. Recently, as you know, the leading council of the Goverment of National Reconstruction appealed to the governments and peoples of the world. The appeal contains a request to give the Nicaraguan people the military-technical means necessary to defend against the United States' state terrorism. Nicaragua, the appeal says, will continue its efforts aimed at state development of the revolution and strengthening of democracy. However, let the aggressors know that our aspiration for peace is just as inexhaustible as our resolve to defend the independence of the motherland and the revolution.

It has been reckoned that in the last 150 days, the Americans have used armed force 60 times or more in Central America and the Caribbean. Times have changed, the tradition remains. They got away with Grenada [Grenada soshla s ruk], but sooner or later the scythe will hit a stone. This has already happened in Cuba; it has happened in Panama. I do not know when and where this will be repeated, but it is bound to happen again.

U.S. HYDRAZINE EXPORTS TO LATIN AMERICA DECRIED

LD161121 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Caracas March 16 TASS --correspondent Yevgeniy Alekseyev reports:

The USA exports to Venezuela and other Latin American countries a "chemical", whose effect on human health and the environment is tantamount to the use of toxic agents. This is seen from the findings of the investigation, which was jointly carried out by the Special Committee of the Single Centre of the Working People (CUTV) together with the judicial and medical authorities of Anzoategui State at the "Nalco de Venezuela" petrochemical works. Recently numerous cases of heavy poisoning, blindness, burns and dangerous diseases of the liver, lungs, kidneys and blood have been registered at the works. An inquiry has shown that the cause of the diseases is the appearance at the works of the so-called "hydrazine solution" a substance comparable in its toxicity to chemical weapons.

Nine months ago, a large consignment of that "solution" was brought from the United States. It is advertised by the company producing it as a "component" for petrochemical production.

There are tens of tons of "hydrazine" stored in the warehouses of NALCO. Of amazing cynicism is the note of warning enclosed with the containers with the dangerous chemical. It says: "For Export Only". The use of that substance in industry in the territory of the United States is most strictly prohibited by the federal authorities. The "solution" is dangerous not only to the life of the working people, who are in direct contact with it. The transportation and storage of it in the usual industrial conditions, the production wastes are extremely dangerous also for the population of the surrounding areas, the flora and fauna. [sentence as received] Nonetheless, the American employers continue selling their product to Venezuelans to ensure benefit. CUTV has turned over the findings of the investigation to the Congress and the attorney-general to institute proceedings against the "hydrazine" exporters.

CPSU GREETINGS TO DOMINICAN CP CONGRESS

PM201054 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Third Dominican Communist Party (PCD) Congress

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends cordial greetings to the Third PCD Congress and wishes it successful and fruitful work.

Your party congress is being held at an anxious time for mankind. U.S. imperialist circles have declared a "crusade" against socialism, against the forces of peace, democracy and national independence. Against the will of millions of people they have launched an unprecedented arms race, have embarked on the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and are pushing the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe. Pursuing a policy of force and diktat in the international arena, the United States is making threats against Cuba, is supporting aggressive actions against Nicaragua, has perpetrated an armed invasion of Grenada, is stepping up imperialist inteference in the Near East, and is crudely violating the sovereign rights of other peoples.

The Soviet Union unswervingly pursues a peace-loving foreign policy, rebuffs imperialism's aggressive aspirations, and supports the peoples' struggle for freedom, independence, and social progress. The CPSU is doing and will do everything possible to defend peace, ensure the limitation and cessation of the arms race and the liquidation of existing seats of tension, and eliminate the danger of nuclear war.

Soviet Communists rate highly the struggle your party is waging along with the other progressive forces for working people's vital interests, in defense of the country's national sovereignty and economic independence, and for the cause of peace and socialism. The CPSU Central Committee wishes the fraternal PCD successes in this struggle.

Long live the PCD!

May friendship develop and strengthen between our parties and between the Soviet and Dominican peoples!

The CPSU Central Committee

PRAVDA CHIEF ON LEADERS, AFGHAN WAR, SUBMARINES

PM201558 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 15 Mar 84 p 14

[Undated interview with PRAVDA chief editor Viktor Afanasyev by Disa Hastad: "Gorbachev Now No 2"]

[Text] "The probable successor to Soviet leader Chernenko is Mikhail Gorbachev, who is already the No 2 in the Soviet Union," said Viktor Afanasyev, PRAVDA's chief editor, who is currently in Stockholm, where DAGENS NYHETER asked him about the new leaders in the Kremlin.

Afanasyev, who has been chief editor of PRAVDA since 1976 -- before that he held the same post with the party's theoretical journal KOMMUNIST -- has had the opportunity to observe the Soviet leaders at close quarters under three general secretaries. They always keep in touch with the PRAVDA editor -- both personally and by telephone. Afanasyev himself is considered to be one of the more open and smarter people, the new type of Soviet politician.

"Gorbachev has the same key position in the party that Suslov had," Afanasyev said. "He is now in charge of the work of the Central Committee Secretariat."

However, Gorbachev is not a "chief ideologist," which is what Suslov was. Chernenko himself sees to ideology.

It was Gorbachev, who is 52, who was tipped as successor to Andropov since he is young and dynamic. Afanasyev had no comment to make on this change; he stressed that it is impossible to speak of a new regime, when DAGENS NYHETER asked him what the characteristic features of the new leadership would be.

"Our line is the same. And Konstantin Chernenko is one of the oldest and most experienced leaders, and personally a very pleasant person," Viktor Afanasyev said.

The Andropov line will be continued -- the discipline campaign which Andropov began will continue. And with what results? Well, discipline has been improved and so has production, PRAVDA's chief editor said.

"And people are contented! We receive many letters to the editor in which people say that they think that this is a good thing. You see, in the Soviet Union we almost have too much democracy. People can do as little as they like at their work, they waste time, but it is difficult to fire them."

But now a start has been made on dealing with some of these people, he said, but immediately added that the discipline campaign also affects ministers.

"Mostly it is administrative measures which are being adopted. I do not want to call it a campaign of repression," he said.

But of course we still have many problems," Viktor Afanasyev said. "Technology must be developed, and of course there is a boycott in operation against us. However, in the long run that is a good thing, because it forces us to be self-sufficient."

Other reforms which are on the way are greater decentralization -- the spreading of functions within both industry and agriculture. Responsibility spread over a wide area, but also greater control.

"We are educating new cadres, but we have problems. Not all young people want to work. People want to consume instead -- they are mad about having things. And then we have drunkenness. It is a problem," he said.

How long will the Afghanistan war go on, DAGENS NYHETER asked, but Afanasyev said that this is not up to the Soviet Union.

It is the responsibility of the United States and Pakistan: If only they stopped supporting the bandits waging the guerrilla war, the war would end.

"We want Afghanistan to remain peaceful, "Afanasyev said. "We do not want to incorporate it into the Soviet Union."

So what sort of plans are there for the future, DAGENS NYHETER asked -- economic cooperation, membership of CEMA, like Cuba? Military cooperation? What status does the Soviet Union want Afghanistan to have?

"We have no plans," Viktor Afanasyev said, adding, If I understood correctly, "it is not worth it. Too many illiterates, many people are primitive. They must develop themselves."

What is the war costing the Soviet Union in numbers of fallen, DAGENS NYHETER asked. Not many, Afanasyev said, but how many is 'not many': hundreds, thousands?

"The figures are not published," the PRAVDA chief editor said, but surely he must know? However, he says nothing.

Once we are on the subject of war, we have to talk about submarines. What is the PRAVDA chief editor's view of what is moving about in Swedish waters.

"One single submarine has run aground here. It made a navigational error and ended up in a location where it did not want to be. That is all. There is no desire or intention to violate Sweden's borders and Sweden's neutrality," Viktor Afanasyev said, and then told me that before his visit to Sweden, he had sought out some high-ranking officers and prepared himself for the questions which he knew he would be asked.

"I think that all this shouting about submarines is due to the Americans. This debate is in their interests."

Does PRAVDA's chief editor believe that the Americans let submarines into Swedish waters -- or that they are merely responsible for the rumors? In Sweden many skeptical Swedes think that it is the Swedish Armed Forces who are making things up -- without any help from the Americans.

At any rate, Viktor Afanasyev has not met with a particularly cool reception in Sweden because of the submarines. Sweden is certainly not the United States, he said. It is true that he has only been meeting friends. Both NY DAG and NORRSKENSFLAMMAN have received visits, but he has also met with Swedish parliamentarians.

He is really here for a peace conference (not the Stockholm conference) and does not really know whether his visit is official or private. He would really like to meet Prime Minister Palme, but perhaps Palme does not have the time, he said.

What does an old ideologist like Afanasyev think about the ideological renewal in the Soviet Union? What do you mean, he said, our ideology always remains the same. We bring up people to love work. But in concrete terms, this means that you are tackling quite difficult issues: young people avoid physical labor in the Soviet Union (as in other societies), but there is also a tendency for highly educated people to work at the machines simply because earnings are greater. That is also a problem.

At present there are experiments with apprenticeships where young people learn a proper trade. Not like Khrushchev's attempts to create greater equality, he said in response to a DAGENS NHYETER question: Khrushchev's youth places were supposed to iron out social differences, but they did not give young people any meaningful employment in working life.

DAGENS NYHETER asked him about the large-scale emigration. Was not the departure of so many educated people a loss for the country? "Yes, of course," Afanasyev said, "their educational training is lost to us." And were the Soviet authorities surprised that so many people wanted to leave the country? For presumably such large-scale emigration had not been expected.

"Do you know, our brothers are not surprised that easily. We have seen most things and are used to everything."

Afanasyev himself considers that at present there are only about 2,000 Jews wanting to leave the Soviet Union.

What does Viktor Afanasyev think of the role of the military in the Soviet Union? Has it grown, as many people in the West think?

"In the current international situation, in the sense that everything is growing more tense -- yes, the Army's role has grown. But politically? We have our defense minister, Dmitriy Ustinov, he is a member of the Politburo. But we have by no means lost any of our political control to the military -- that is not true.

"But people in our country love the Army," he said, "The Army and school. I myself was in uniform for 13 years. I was in the war."

SIGNIFICANCE OF REPORT, ELECTION RESULTS

PM201040 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "From Analysis to Action"]

[Text] The activity of party organizations is multifaceted. The report and election campaign that was held was a major sociopolitical event. The clear-cut instructions of the CPSU Central Committee were decisive in promoting its successful implementation.

Extremely great significance is attached to the CPSU Central Committee resolution published yesterday on the main results of reports and elections in the party and on the party organizations' tasks. This document is long-term in nature and defines the program of action for the future.

The report and election campaign demonstrated the further growth of the party's leading role and the high level of the Communists' consciousness and activeness. It reflected the unshakable unity of the party and people and their cohesion around the CPSU Central Committee. At the same time, the report and election meetings were a good school for educating Communists and enhancing their vanguard role everywhere and

The following figures testify to the scale of the report and election campaign. It covered 1.6 million party groups and shop and primary organizations and 4,600 rayon, city, okrug, oblast, and kray organizations. More than 11.5 million Communists took part in the businesslike, constructive exchange of opinions. Here the main attention was focused on questions of the work of party organizations and their leadership organs in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The report and election meetings and conferences, held in an atmosphere of strict observance of the Leninist norms of party life, analyzed in depth the results of the period that has elapsed, summarized the experience accumulated, and uncovered shortcomings and unutilized potential. More than 3 million observations and proposals were put forward on a wide range of issues.

As Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted at the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary February (1984) Plenum, it is necessary to go forward without stopping. The CPSU Central Committee, the resolution says, considers it necessary for the collective discussion and consideration of practice and of the urgent problems of our development which took place in the course of the report and election meetings to be utilized as much as possible to further activate intraparty life, strengthen all organizational and political work among the masses, successfully fulfill the Food and Energy Programs and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets, and increase the people's well-being.

It is the urgent duty of every party committee and party organization to draw practical conclusions from the results of the report and election campaign and base current and long-term plans for work on those conclusions. It is necessary to ensure strict fulfillment of the decisions adopted. While persistently striving for real, weighty results, it is necessary to remember that it is on the basis of these results that the party assesses the maturity of leadership cadres, the work of labor collectives, and the achievements of republics, oblasts, and all sectors of the national economy.

The reports and elections considerably stepped up the efforts of party committees in economic leadership and helped to uncover major reserves. Now the task is to focus the efforts of all party organizations, all cadres, and labor collectives on these reserves and to orient them toward carrying out concrete measures to enhance production efficiency. It is necessary to resolutely combat losses and thriftlessness and to strengthen discipline and organization. It is a matter of priority importance to ensure not only the fulfillment, but the overfulfillment of 1984 plans.

The participants in meetings and conferences spoke with satisfaction of the results achieved in implementing the party's social policy and enhancing the people's living standard. At the same time, they made a searching analysis of the work of party, soviet, trade union, and economic organizations in this direction. It is very important to organize matters in such a way that social justice, which forms the very foundation of the Soviet system, is strictly observed in everyday life and that benefits are distributed in the light of everyone's labor contribution to the common cause.

The resolution contains concrete instructions on improving the ideological and organizational activity of party organizations and work with cadres. Party committees and all leaders must undeviatingly follow the Leninist style and gain a profound understanding of the fact that their mastery of that style is a necessary condition of successful progress and of strengthening the party's ties with the masses.

It is necessary to ensure the clear-cut demarcation of the functions of party and state organs. The practice of passing on to party committees questions which fall within the competence of soviet and economic workers dampens the ardor of those workers. It is also fraught with the danger of weakening the role of party committees as organs of political leadership. That is why this practice must be resolutely stamped out. The efforts of the elected aktiv, leadership cadres, and the party apparatus must be focused on studying and organizing affairs on the spot and monitoring and verifying execution.

Today, under the influence of the 26th congress ideas, a positive process of the further organization strengthening and growth of the party and the improvement of intraparty life is under way. Here too, as the participants in the report and election campaign noted, there is work to be done. The CPSU Central Committee considers it necessary not to slacken efforts to improve the qualitative composition of the party's ranks and the education of Communists, especially young ones.

An important result of the reports and elections is the considerable renewal of the composition of elected organs and their reinforcement with fresh forces. Work with the new elected aktiv and the training and briefing of members of the leadership nucleus of party organizations should be backed up by measures to develop the responsibility of those in whom the Communists have placed their trust. Party committees must do everything necessary to ensure the full implementation of the proposals and observations made during the report and election campaign and must ensure the unconditional implemetnation in practice of the program of actions collectively elaborated by Communists.

Words into deeds, decisions into weighty results. Following this principle is the guarantee of the further growth of the CPSU's prestige and the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the party's 26th congress and subsequent plenums of its Central Committee.

ATTRIBUTES OF GOOD PARTY ORGANIZATION SECRETARY

PM201305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Party Organization Secretary"]

[Text] Just 18 months ago, Vladivostok's "Metallist" Plant was among the laggards. The influence of its party organization within the labor collective was weak and the plant party bureau secretary had been expelled from the party for disorganized work and nonfulfillment of statutory requirements. Viktor Fedorovich Kolesnikov, a steelmaker and a veteran of the enterprise, was elected the new secretary. A disciplined and persevering man accustomed to dealing with problems, he was able to reinvigorate party bureau members and increase communists' responsibility for matters in the collective. It is no coincidence that the plant is now among the leaders. The enterprise's communists have reelected Kolesnikov their leader.

This fact confirms yet again the truth that has withstood the test of time -- that communists are capable of a great deal when they are led by people characterized by V.I. Lenin as real organizers possessing a sober intellect and practical ability who are capable of quietly establishing solid and harmonious joint work regardless of any commotion and fuss.

The reports and elections that have now ended in party organizations showed that the overwhelming majority of party organization secretaries fully meet those demands. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted at the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary February (1984) Plenum, authoritative, experienced, knowledgeable people have been elected to the leading posts. They are devoting all their experience, knowledge, and fervor to the main task -- setting up the active work of communists and labor collectives geared toward the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and of the Food and Energy Programs.

More than 900,000 communists have been elected secretaries of shop and primary party organizations. This is a tremendous force whose full power can be realized if every secretary fully appreciates the responsibility placed on him and executes his duties and implements party policy consistently and purposefully.

Obviously, every party organization has its own tasks in keeping with specific circumstances and every secretary has his own approach to matters which is unlike anyone's else's. However, everyone's prime concern at present is to ensure the conditions for the successful fulfillment of the plan targets and socialist pledges of the 4th year of the current 5-year plan and to ensure the implementation of the party's instructions in every area to instill the requisite order and strengthen discipline, improve labor productivity and output quality, introduce the achievements of science and technology as soon as possible, save state resources by every means, and show a thrifty attitude toward social wealth. Much must be done to improve ideological and mass political work.

It is difficult to overestimate the party secretary's role in the campaign to implement these guidelines. However, one man cannot do everything by himself, as they say. Joint leadership and collective efforts -- that is the foundation on which the party organization secretary should build his daily work.

But how can the collective cause be better organized in the name of good results? It is probably unlikely that all those newly elected secretaries will be able to answer this question. They need both theoretical training and the practical mastery of the accumulated experience of party leadership. The "Secretary's Days" held regularly by party committees in Moscow, Kiev, Minsk, and a number of other cities and oblasts are very useful in this context. Good results are being gained from the instruction given to secretaries by experienced party committee workers, the joint analysis of specific situations and real-life facts, and advice on the choice of a further plan of action.

A comradely attitude on the part of those in senior positions toward their subordinates is an inalienable feature of the Leninist style of the leadership of primary party organizations and of the work of their secretaries. This style has nothing to do with the issuing of commands, but is the organic unification of democracy and centralism and the initiative and creativity of the party masses together with the careful organization of execution and strict monitoring. Party raykoms and gorkoms must get through to every primary party organization, must know their cadres and help and support them in their best ventures. But they should not set themselves up as petty guardians or hamper initiative.

However, the current round of reports and elections have brought to light instances of unnecessary tutelage. This is what happened, for example, at the Kurganinsk Poultry Combine in Krasnodar Kray, according to PRAVDA readers' reports.

At a report and election meeting, V. Penziyev, party raykom secretary, and V. Nechepurenko, the new enterprise director and a former party raykom worker, added "their" nominee to the list for a secret vote with the aim of subsequently ousting the incumbent party bureau secretary, L. Ovcharova -- an "energetic and sincere person," as one letter noted. The communists rejected the "nomination from above," but the raykom secretary and leader of the combine insisted on a reelection. The meeting voted three times and still L. Ovcharova was reelected party bureau secretary. Those people responsible for this conflict should give much thought to and seriously review leadership methods.

Lively report and election meetings and conferences have been held in most primary party organizations. Communists' reports and speeches raised topical questions, interesting suggestions were made, and keen criticism was heard. It may be said that they provided each party organization with a specific action program for the period ahead, and it is important that what has been planned should be steadfastly implemented.

Party organization secretaries are called on to establish harmonious work to fulfill the adopted decisions and rectify shortcomings, must do everything to eradicate manifestations of excessive speechmaking and bureaucracy, to eliminate measures designed to go through "on the nod" [dlya "galochki"], and to strive above all for practical results in all things. It is that which ultimately gauges the political maturity, ability, and genuine authority of the organizer of party work in the labor collective.

UKRAINIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM MEETS

WA210721 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 7 Mar 84 p 1

["Information Report on the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Commitee was held 6 March.

Obkum first secretaries, oblispolkom chairmen, heads of ministries and some republic departments, who are not on the staff of the Central Commitee and Auditing Commission of the Ukrainian Communist Party, took part in the work of the plenum.

Opening the plenum, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, said:

The heart of every communist, every Soviet person, responded with deep pain to the untimely demise of Yu.V. Andropov, prominent figure of our party, the Soviet state, and the international communist and labor movement.

The further strengthening of our Leninist party, the reinforcement of its leading and guiding role in society, the strengthening of the economic and defensive might of the country, is inseparably linked with the indefatigable work of Yuriy Vladimirovich, talented organizer, theoretician, and ardent propagandist. To his very last days he did everything for the realization of the peace program worked out by the party.

The name of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov -- a Bolshevik devoted to the cause of Lenin, staunch fighter for the ideals of communism and peace -- will forever be preserved in our hearts.

The plenum participants honored the bright memory of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov with a minute of silence.

The plenum examined the question "Concerning the Results of the Extraordinary February (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organizations Following From the Plenum Speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee K.U. Chernenko." Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy delivered a report on this matter.

Taking part in the discussion were: V.P. Shcherbina, lathe operator brigade-leader of the Kiev plant "Arsenal" imeni V. I. Lenin; V.P. Mironov, first secretary of Donetsk Obkom; G. I. Motsak, miners brigade-leader of the mine management imeni Cosmonauts at the "Rovenkiantratsit" production association, Voroshilovgrad Oblast; V.F. Dobryk, first secretary of Lvov Obkom; V. N. Martynenko, minister of foreign affairs of the Ukrainian SSR; I. G. Grintsov, first secretary of Sumy Obkom; Ye. T. Antonova, head of the dairy farm at the kolkoz imeni Karl Libknekht in Ovidiopolskiy Rayon, Odessa Oblast; N. K. Zadoya, first secretary of Dneprodzerzhinsk Gorkom, Dnepropetrovsk Oblast; P. N. Galkin, director of the Zaporozhye titanium and magnesium combine imeni 60th Annivesary of the Great October Socialist Revolution; I. F. Kalantay, first secretary of Pervomayskiy Raykom, Kharkov Oblast.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy delivered a concluding statement at the plenum.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the matter discussed, which is published in the press.

An organizational question was examined. The plenum made V. P. Mironov, first secretary of Donetsk Obkom and Politburo candidate member, a full member of the Politburo of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

KOMSOMOL CHIEF MISHIN ADDRESSES PLENUM

PM211332 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 20 March 1984 publishes on page 2 under the heading "Assimilating the Experience of Older Generations, Enriching It With Our Own Achievements; Report by V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, at the Seventh Komsomol Central Committee Plenum," a 6,000-word abridged version of Mishin's report, the introductory section of which states in particular:

"Tremendous influence on the preparation and holding of the elections to the supreme organ of state power was exerted by the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary February (1984) Plenum, which demonstrated the continuity of the party's domestic and foreign policy and its indestructible link with the people. The plenum unanimously elected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Communists, Komsomol members, and all Soviet people know Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as an outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, boundlessly devoted to the great cause of Lenin and the ideals of communism, possessing tremendous experience in organizational and political work, and making a great contribution to the elaboration and implementation of the CPSU's general line."

Mishin goes on to discuss Komsomol members' role in the country's economic development before turning to questions of ideological and moral education.

'Building a new world,' Comrade K.U. Chernendo stressed, 'means being tirelessly concerned for the formation of the man of the new world and his ideological and moral growth.' The Komsomol is called on to teach young people to master in full the socio-political experience of older generations, to improve the class tempering of young men and women, to raise them as patriots, internationalists, and people who respect the laws of socialist communal living and are implacable toward shortcomings.

"In accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, the Komsomol has implemented a number of specific steps to improve the practice of the Lenin examination and the system of Komsomol political study and economic education and to enhance the effectiveness of the youth mass media.

"However, the creative quest for new, fruitful forms and methods of political educational work has still not become the rule for all Komsomol committees. Some of them have still not achieved the point where unity of word and deed and an exacting and critical spirit define the work's style and content..

"Living in the midst of the masses and knowing their mood is a requirement of Lenin's that is particularly topical today for the Komsomol workers and aktiv and is the basis of and an important factor in improving the fruitfulness of the younger generation's ideological and political education. Komsomol committees must make more thorough use of all channels for studying youths' public opinion and coordinate this work more closely with interested organizations and departments. They must introduce more persistently the practice of social assignments for scientists to study topical youth problems.

"Today, problems connected with the rational organization of young men and women's leisure are being put forward increasingly persistently on the agenda. At the same time, Komsomol committees lack the ability to organize young people's free time correctly or to make active use of this resource for the individual's all-around harmonious development.

"Under the conditions of the sharply toughened ideological antagonism between the two social systems, increasing importance has been attached to the Komsomol committee's propaganda activity and the formation of political vigilance in young men and women. That is a question of paramount importance.

"Unfortunately, individual Komsomol workers and activists assess the pernicious influence of Western propaganda on young people as an abstract concept and do not know how to give a correct class-based assessment of any kind of antisocial manifestation, primarily the lack of discipline and organization."

Having emphasized the importance of organization and discipline, Mishin continues:

"An inalienable component of the Soviet young people's spiritual countenance is their boundless love for the socialist fatherland, their readiness to rise to its defense at any minute, their profound respect for older generations' heroic revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions.

"In 1985 the Soviet people will celebrate the 40th anniversary of victory day in the Great Patriotic War. The preparation for this notable date must be used more actively to develop the traditions of Komsomol shock work and the desire of Komsomol members and young people to greet the holiday with highly productive, selfless labor.

"The Komsomol Central Committee has decided to hold an all-union "Vying for the Victory Banners!" action during which the combat banners of units, ships, and formations covered in the glory of victories on the battlefield will travel through the country's cities and villages carried in relay.

"Evidence of the lofty patriotism of Soviet people and our young people was provided by the broad support for the Muscovites' initiative to hold an All-Union Communist subbotnik 21 April to mark the 114th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin, proceeds from which are planned to be channeled into the 5-year plan fund and the construction of a victory memorial and museum of the Great Patriotic War on Poklonnaya mountain.

"While paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the fallen heroes, we must also always remember the living -- the invalids and veterans of the Great Patriotic War and the Armed Forces, people who, in honorably fulfilling their patriotic and international duty, have forfeited their health.

"It is the duty of Komsomol committees and primary organizations not only to ceremonially send off young people to serve in the Armed Forces but also to welcome solicitously and cordially the young servicemen released into the reserve, to surround them with daily attention, and to involve them more actively in military patriotic work with children and adolescents and young people of predraft and draft age. On the basis of specific examples of the heroism of Soviet soldiers and officers who are our contemporaries it is essential to perform extensive work on the education of young men and women as patriots and internationalists."

Finally, Mishin discusses the improvement of Komsomol work, noting that "formal leadership is incompatible with our youth union's aims and tasks" and emphasizing the importance of criticism and self-criticism, personal responsibility, and the elimination of bureaucracy. He concludes: "Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo, and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that the Lenin Komsomol will continue to bear aloft the banner and name of V.I. Lenin and will do everything to justify its vocation -- to be the assistant and reserve of the CPSU!"

PRAVDA CRITICIZES KIROVOGRAD NEWSPAPER

PM211431 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 March in its Second Edition carries on page 3 a 1,300-word "Press Roundup" entitled "But There Are No Working People To Be Seen..." by correspondent M. Odinets, who writes from Kirovograd. The article is written in response to a complaint about the newspaper KIROVOGRADSKAYA PRAVDA by one of its readers to the effect that it lacks coverage of working people's "concerns and innovations." Odinets criticizes the newspaper's articles carried under the "Party Life" rubric, which feature the views of leaders. Odinets notes that the "Party Life" section should be of "serious concern" to the Kirovograd Obkom Bureau and concludes that the obkom is failing in its duty to "determine the newspaper's main or paramount tasks."

ESTONIAN PAPER ATTACKS EMIGRE ACTIVISTS

LD211619 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Tallinn March 21 TASS -- The adventuristic organisation, the so-called Estonian National Council which operates from the territory of neutral Sweden tries to cast aspersion on the aims of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, to compromise the Soviet Union. Yaak Kalyu writes this in an article entitled "Overseas business. Is it?" which was published today in the newspaper KODUMAA (MOTHERLAND) which appears in Estonia, a Soviet Baltic republic.

The author writes that Ants Kippar, an inveterate anti-Sovietist who arrived in Sweden in 1944 and assumed the lead of the so-called Estonian National Council organized with the assistance of the U.S. special services the collection and circulation in the territory of a neutral state of the information slandering the USSR. He fed these lies to a number of Western radio stations, including such odious radio stations as the "Voice of America" and the mouthpiece of the CIA "Liberty" radio station. Kippar involved in his illegal activity Soviet citizens Lagle Parek, Arvo Pesti and Hegei Ahonen who were sentenced in December by the Supreme Court of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic to different terms of imprisonment. Enn Tarto, an active participant in the group, is under investigation.

It has been proved that the convicted persons supplied Kippar and thus also the U.S. intelligence bodies with the information about "strikes" that never took place in Estonia, the fabricated "calls" and "protests" allegedly coming from the Estonian public, circulated slanderous allegations about the Soviet system. They made the lists of "political prisoners" who proved to be hooligans and thugs, such as Pupart, Korotosk, Laarmann who were guilty in mass execution of peaceful citizens in the years of the Second World War.

The aim of these machinations was to create the impression that an "underground organisation of fighters for freedom" exists in Soviet Estonia. This falsehood was manifested in the leaflets which were pressed on participants in the Stockholm conference.

It should be noted, the newspaper writes, that the leaflet was manufactured and circulated in Helsinki. Spreading such materials from the Finnish territory the transoceanic hostile centres and their mouthpieces in the reactionary emigrant organisations seek to harm goodneighbourly relations between the USSR and the Republic of Finland.

ACADEMICIAN KIM WRITES ON 'REAL SOCIALISM'

PM211129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 84 First Edition pp 2-3

[Academician M. Kim article under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "Historical Experience and Social Practice" -- first paragraph is a PRAVDA editorial introduction -- capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] Academician Maksim Pavlovich Kim, leading Soviet historian, is known to a wide circle of readers through his works on the history of socialist construction in the USSR. These works, as a rule, also reveal the worldwise-historical significance of the gigantic constructive experience of the land of the soviets. Last year the "Science" Publishing House published an anthology of selected works by the scientist under the title "Problems of the Theory and History of Real Socialism" [Problemy Teorii i Istorii Realnogo Sotsializma]. The following article has been written by the author at the request of PRAVDA's editorial board.

Socialism develops on the firm basis of Marxist-Leninist science, and socialism's inevitable victory has been proved by that science; it has become reality and is being improved, implementing the conclusions and projections of Marxist-Leninist science.

A fundamental role in studying the society in which we live is played by the historical approach which offers an unshakeable methodological premise for any actual science. Historicism is the universal principle of scientific cognition because, in V.I. Lenin's words, "dialectics includes historicity." The most reliable way to analyze social processes, as Leninism teaches us, is "not to forget the basic historical link and to examine each question from the viewpoint of how a certain historical phenomenon emerged, what were the main stages of its development and, from the viewpoint of this development, to examine the present state of the given phenomenon" (Complete Collected Works, Vol 39 p 67).

This Leninist methodological precept is especially important and useful for the theory of scientific communism. Only a historical examination of the new society makes it possible to understand its essence, which takes the form of total coincidence between the historically objective need for the revolutionary proletariat and its class purposefulness, and to understand the position and role of this society in mankind's progress.

The materialistic view of history led K. Marx and F. Engels to the conclusion that mankind's transition from the class-antagonistic to the classless communist society was inevitable. In Marxism, this conclusion is combined with the principle of the working class' worldwide-historical mission as the gravedigger of capitalism and the creator of communism. "History itself," K. Marx wrote, "is now the judge, and the proletariat carries out the verdict history passes" (K. Marx and F. Engels Works, Vol 12 p 5) These words contain the essence of the new interaction between history and the people embodied in the people's leading force, the proletariat.

Communism is establishing itself as the verdict of history, emerging as the inevitable consequence of its real progress and not as the product of theoretical thought. The arsenal of history contains incontrovertible arguments supporting communism. At the same time it contains a wealth of "social instruments" capable of serving and helping real socialism and its social practice.

Of course, the interests of the building of the new society demand that this process be studied in the context of history, they demand that we constantly refer to history's lessons, creatively interpret the interconnection between experience of the past and experience of the present, and adhere to historic continuity in general and continuity in the building of communism in particular.

"Continuity," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted at the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Extraordinary Plenum, "is not an abstract term but something living and real. Its essence is contained primarily in marching forward without stoppong. Marching, while relying on everything that has been achieved previously, creatively enriching it, and concentrating the collective thinking and energy of communists, the working class, and the whole people on the unresolved tasks and on the key problems of the present and the future."

The founders of scientific communism considered that social practice consists of the aggregate of purposeful and socially important actions by the people in all spheres of their daily life. The range of problems covered by social practice is comprehensively ample -- from practical physical production work to ideological practice.

It is self-evident that, by nature, social practice is historical and that in different eras it had different specific historical content. Under the conditions of socialism, in contrast with antagonistic forms of society, the people, having become masters of their own fate, engage in social practice in accordance with their own needs and interests, for the sake of the real progress of society and the affirmation of true humanism in it. Social practice as the totality of the people's activity aimed at improving all aspects of society's life, at the same time is the deliberate creation of the people based on scientific knowledge. We thus see the materialization of K. Marx's forecast that knowledge would turn into "a direct organ of social practice and of the real process of life." Historical knowledge, and primarily THE KNOWLEDGE OF HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE, plays this role in parallel with other scientific knowledge.

Human society, just like everything else in objective reality, moves through three temporal magnitudes -- the past, the present, and the future. These three temporal parameters of the historic process are connected by an internal link which forms the temporal triunity of history. The present continues the past and, at the same time, conditions the future. It must, furthermore, be borne in mind that their interaction, many-sided and contradictory by nature, varies in different eras. Its form is directly dependent on the nature of a particular social system and on that system's place on mankind's movement forward. "...In bourgeois society the past dominates the present and in communist society the present dominates the past" (K. Marx and F. Engels, Works, Vol 4, p 439).

The true advancement of socialism lies in the revolutionary rejection of the old and obsolete, in the ability to defend and develop the present, and in the constant orientation toward the future.

Human history is a single law-governed process in which the general social and general historical aspects emerge in different historico-typological and specific historical modifications -- successive human generations, successive historical eras, and successive socioeconomic formations. The succession of formations and their development, which occur in a naturally historical way, graphically show the general and the specific features of history, reveal the continuity between formations while simultaneously carving out for each one of them a place within the single worldwide-historical system, and make it possible to form judgments about the historical progress of society as a whole -- what it has been like, what has become of it, and what it could be in the future.

The unity of human history is based on the continuity of historical eras and human generations. This continuity is inevitably determined and maintained by social, spiritual, cultural, ethnic, and other factors, in addition to material production which constitutes its basis.

The experience of millennia attests that each new era's successes in the progress of spiritual culture are firmly based on the achievements of preceding eras and are the continuation and development of these achievements. This also applies to such supreme revolutionary gains of social thought like Marxism, which did not emerge outside the mainstream of world civilization.

The continuity link with the past and the inheritance of its values -- in theoretical and practical terms -- is by no means a simple matter. Generally speaking they comprise a dual process, On the one hand the new generation inherits and assimilates the material and spiritual riches accumulated by preceding generations and consequently "continues the inherited activity under completely changed conditions, while on the other hand it transforms the old conditions by its completely changed activity" (K. Marx and F. Engels, Works, Vol 3 p 45).

Social practice, however, reveals the complexity of solving the questions of WHAT is to be rejected from among that which has been accumulated in the past and HOW this is to be done, and of WHAT is to be taken over, and HOW? This complexity becomes particularly evident during the building of socialist culture. In our country, for example, a reappraisal of the assets from the cultural heritage of the past goes on continuously.

Let us examine another circumstance. Historical continuity is a general sociological law-governed pattern, and, like any other similar natural law, has a different effect under different historical conditions. We must, therefore, differentiate between inter-formational and intra-formational continuity links. In the first instance we are dealing with the new society's more rigorous and more selective attitude toward the past's heritage. In the second instance continuity is of a more direct, of a broader, and more effective nature.

Real socialism has continuity links with a dual past: the past of the history of presocialist societies, and with its own past, the phases through which it has passed in the course of its development. The history of presocialist formations contains rich material, and the need to study it in detail and master it remains topical even today. It does, however, contain processes the bulk of which are completed and which have only mediative links with the present.

The history of the coming into being and development of socialism itself is a different matter, because it basically contains incomplete processes which have a direct continuity link with the present stage of real socialism. Of course, continuity in the assimilation of the experience of socialism's own development is especially significant for contemporary social practice, although even here not all components of the heritage are of equal importance or significance. But the main thing, of course, is that within the limits of the new society's history, all the generations of working people have worked and do work for the sake of the single common goal -- the building of communism. "This is the link of times woven," Yu.V. Andropov noted. "Every generation is allotted its own part of the great common work. Only the experience of communist construction itself is whole and indivisible. And we are not entitled to forfeit even a single one of the precious particles of this experience."

Marxist-Leninist historical science plays an indispensable role in the implementation of the continuity link between epochs and generations. By reproducing real history -- both historico-genetically and logically -- it provides man with an impression of the facts and events of the past and arms him with knowledge of the natural laws of the entire social process. Thanks to historical science, human experience is "extended:" the direct observations and empirical experience of each individual generation are supplemented by historical experience -- the experience of all preceding generations. All this is of paramount significance for elaborating a scientific approach to contemporary problems of social development, an approach which takes into account objective-historical opportunities and conditions and which, at the same time, precludes voluntarism or fatalism in the organization of social practice and which does not allow either jumping the gun or lagging behind life.

Leninism demands that historical experience be interpreted comprehensively and with objective sobriety. This experience teaches us not only WHAT IS TO BE DONE AND HOW IT IS TO BE DONE, but also WHAT IS NOT TO BE DONE, and helps us to avoid a repetition of mistakes and to find the correct solutions to contemporary problems.

We regard historical experience as a concentrated expression of the past's social practice. Continuity in history is primarily an attitude toward accumulated experience, its scientific interpretation, and its transformation into the source of contemporary achievements and into an organ of social practice. V.I. Lenin wrote about Marxism: "Marx's teaching...is a SUMMING UP OF EXPERIENCE, which is illuminated by a profound philosophical world outlook and rich knowledge of history" (Vol 33 p 29). And Leninism itself, as a new stage in the Development of Marxism, is also linked with a detailed Generalization of historical experience and with its creative use as applied to the changed conditions of the epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolutions, and of mankind's transition from capitalism to socialism.

The historical experience of the CPSU and the Soviet people, accumulated during the process of the country's socialist renewal, is our invaluable asset. It was one of the main sources for the formation of the concept of developed socialism, whose elaboration the 26th CPSU Congress ranked foremost among everything that had been done by the party in the sphere of Marxist-Leninist theory in the past few years.

The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum cited the intensification of the propaganda of the experience of party activity at the different stages of the struggle for socialism as one of the most important tasks in ideological work at the present stage. This experience can provide a starting point in the process of shaping the individual's active life stance. Soviet man finds in this experience answers to the questions of where we have come from and how, for whose sake we are working and struggling, where we must proceed, and how we must do so.

We are the first to have solved such complex and vitally important tasks of the social practice of socialism as the liquidation of private ownership of the means of production, creating a socialist economy, industrializing the country, collectivizing agriculture, accomplishing a cultural revolution, developing a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and transforming it into a state of the whole people, doing away with national inequality, and affirming the friendship and fraternal cooperation between peoples. This experience, which combines within itself the general and the specific aspects of the practice of socialist transformation, has rightfully become part of the treasury of the world liberation movement and serves it as a reliable compass. At the same time, it graphically refutes the conjectures of the enemies of socialism about the "imposition" of some kinds of pattern, of a "Soviet model" upon other countries and peoples. On the contrary, Soviet communists -- following V. I. Lenin's example -- have always emphasized the need for a specific historical approach toward the solution of the general tasks of socialist transformations. And it could not have been otherwise; in multinational Russia, which possesses an exceptional variety of historical conditions, victory could have resulted -- and did result -- only from a thorough consideration of these conditions.

Today the path opened up by Great October is followed by hundreds of millions of people in various European, Asian, African, and Latin American countries. There is not and there cannot be a path to socialism which by-passes the general laws discovered by Marxism-Leninism, just as there cannot be any successful advancement along this path without comprehensive consideration of historical and national specifics and of the traditions of each country. The present-day practice of the socialist community states confirms the correctness of this programmatic directive. They have accumulated large and varied experience which is the invaluable asset of scientific communism.

Pointing out, at the time, the fact that history develops at strikingly rapid rates in revolutionary times, V. I. Lenin attributed this to the activeness of the awakening masses which have been drawn into public life. The process of socialist construction saw not only an increase in the number of those conscientiously participating in it, but also the unprecedentedly fast growth of their creative energy. Our experience eloquently proves the potential of the working man's initiative once it is unfettered. It is this initiative, being one of the pivotal gains of socialism in the USSR, that has compressed entire centuries into a few decades.

It is fully understandable that the problem of further enhancing the conscientiousness, organization, and creative activity of all the Soviet people is now a pivotal issue in the CPSU's multifaceted activity. The party makes broad use of the past's experience in resolving this task. In so doing, it bears in mind that great changes have occurred both within the country's working masses and in the social conditions of their activity.

The USSR's historical experience is also experience of the struggle for peace. It is well known that Soviet power was born with the word "peace" on its lips. Throughout its entire history it has struggled for peace and peaceful coexistence between states with different sociopolitical systems. Despite its will and efforts, however, our people have had to go through the grim ordeals of two wars imposed by the imperialists.

The Communist Party and the Soviet people have been convinced from experience of how right Lenin was in his behest that the revolution and socialism must be capable of defending themselves. Today, when Washington has proclaimed a "crusade" against world socialism and when the deployment of new nuclear arms on our doorstep has become an accomplished fact, this behest of Lenin's has become absolutely topical. Rigorously adhering to it, the USSR is doing everything necessary to reliably protect its own security and the security of its allies. And the Soviet people have no greater concern than to continue to strengthen the socialist fatherland's economic and defense might and do everything to ensure peace.

In V.G. Belinskiy's words, knowledge of the past explains the present to us and indicates what our future will be. Such a historical approach to the historical process itself and to the correlation between its temporal structures has been consistently developed by Marxist-Leninist historical thinking. "Vladimir Ilich Lenin," A.M. Gorkiy wrote, "knew the history of the past so well that he could and did look at the present from the future.'

V.I. Lenin knew the development of history and its laws so well that he not only had a clear vision of things to come but also "lived with one half of his great soul in the future" and proceeded from the requirements of the future, when approaching the present, its tasks, and its social practice. This approach is organically inherent also in the Communist Party that he founded.

THE PRESENT STANDS FIRMLY ON THE SHOULDERS OF THE PAST AND JUST AS FIRMLY RELIES ON THE WINGS OF THE FUTURE. Historical experience, augmented by the power of scientific forecasting, teaches us to successfully improve the developed socialist society that has been built in the USSR and helps to clearly see its future prospects.

CORRECTION TO KUNAYEV ADDRESS TO KAZAKH CP PLENUM

Insert the following correction to the item entitled "CPSU's Kunayev Addresses Kazakh CP Plenum," published in the 20 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page R 19:

Page R 27, paragraph one, line three should read: ...all levels -- from aul [Kazakh hamlet] and village levels... (correcting wording, supplying editor's note)

BRIEFS

AWARD TO MFA INSTITUTE -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has conferred upon the Moscow State Institute of International Relations of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs the Order of the Labor Red Banner for its many years of beneficial activity and services in the training of international affairs specialists. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 20 Mar 84 LD]

EDITORIAL NOTES SPRING SOWING PREPARATIONS

PM211151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Preparing Equipment for Sowing"]

[Excerpt] The experience of pacesetters who have obtained good, steady yields convincingly shows that a field's output largely depends on the timing and quality of sowing and the retention and skillful use of moisture in the soil. Machine operators have a large role to play here. Their efforts and skill ensure reliable and uninterrupted operation of machinery. Many farms engaged in the competition to prepare equipment for the spring in exemplary fashion have brought all their sowing and soil-cultivating units into operation. However, on some kolkhozes and sovkhozes the state of machine readiness is still low. The fact that a quite considerable amount of equipment still remained unrepaired in a number of regions of Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and the Tatar ASSR at the beginning of March is causing concern. The machine operators of Novgorod, Kalinin, and Kirov Oblasts are repairing their tractors more slowly than last season. Tens of thousands of powerful Kirovets and T-150 tractors are lying idle awaiting repair. Rayon agro-industrial association councils must take the repair of machinery under their own control. The workshops of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture must organize two-shift work and be fully provided with parts, which will enable the preparation of equipment to be finished more quickly.

Spring sowing is a serious test, for this is the time when the foundations of a good harvest are laid. But successfully carrying out sowing does not depend on rural workers alone. Collectives in other sectors of the agro-industrial complex, as well as machine builders, chemical industry workers, and railroad workers, must actively assist the grain growers' fruitful labor.

Machine operators in their letters to PRAVDA are leveling complaints at those people who are late in supplying machinery, subassemblies, and parts, manufacture them to a low standard, and hold up the transportaion of mineral fertilizers and the delivery of fuel. Such violations of discipline in supply lead to a situation where a proportion of machinery remains unrepaired and some fields do not receive the necessary amount of nutrients. The collectives of the Altayselmasha, Chirchikselmasha, the Kharkov tractor engine plant, the Michurinskiy Motordetal production association, and the Karaganda industrial rubber products plant by no means always cope with agriculture's orders. The leaders of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, and other machine building ministries must organize matters so that the targets for manufacturing and supplying parts are fulfilled on schedule, and enterprise party committees must step up their monitoring to ensure that agriculture's orders are fulfilled on time. Delay in the delivery of fuel and lubricants cannot be tolerated.

The state spares no resources in further developing agriculture. In recent years, power availability per worker has risen here by 30 percent and supplies of mineral fertilizers to kolkhozes and sovkhozes by almost one-third. Considerable help is being provided this year, too. Making rational and economical use of equipment, fertilizer, and irrigated and drained land and discovering each farm's internal reserves and pressing them into harvest service constitute a principal duty for rayon agro-industrial associations, kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists, and all rural workers.

However, practice shows that some farm collectives show patently inadequate concern in saving resources and in making careful use of capital investments aimed at developing arable farming and livestock raising. How else are phenomena such as the premature writing off of equipment, the spoiling of mineral fetilizers, and unchecked use of fuel to be explained? Every such instance must receive a principled assessment and those guilty of causing the damage must be made strictly accountable.

VOROTNIKOV NOTES AGRICULTURAL SHORTCOMINGS

LD121832 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] There was a meeting today in Moscow of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. Tasks of administrative and economic organs set by the February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the speech by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were discussed.

The report at the meeting by Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, paid special attention to the work of agriculture and questions connected with the forthcoming spring sowing. He stressed that at present the situation for the spring fieldwork in the republic is turning out to be very complex. Either grain crops will have to be resown or more will have to be sown on a considerable territory -- more than last year.

Many farms in Amur, Tomsk and Irkutsk Oblasts, Krasnoyarsk Kray and in Altay are showing intolerable sluggishness in repairing equipment for the spring sowing. Work on preparing the seed stock is weak.

Comrade Vorotnikov stressed that the main trend at present on the farms of the republic is toward raising the harvest yield of agricultural crops and the efficient use of improved land. Fulfillment of the plan for producing the required agricultural output is law, he stressed.

TASHKENT AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS REPORTED

GF201408 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Agricultural production in Uzbekistan increased by more than 17 percent during the past 5 years. While addressing the meeting of industrial and agricultural representatives in Tashkent recently, Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, said that this was the outcome of development in farming and livestock-breeding and mechanization in all domains of agriculture.

Meanwhile, mechanization of agriculture will continue during the current year. A total of 40 percent of the Uzbek state budget has been allocated for agricultural development, including the meeting of the material and technical needs of that field. As in the past, farms will have the privilege of purchasing modern tractors, machinery, and tools under favorable conditions. All this creates an opportunity for developing agricultural production. In turn, this leads to increased earings by the agricultural workers.

The (Navram) [word indistinct] town in Uzbekistan is turning into a new industrial center in the republic. The construction of agricultural tools and electronic and electrical components factories has begun there. Over 10,000 people will be working in these factories. The social and economic program for developing the Uzbek SSR by the year 2000 in accordance with the increasing rate of population is being put into effect. The objective of this program is to secure the development of towns. As in other parts of the Soviet Union, the question of providing employment facilities for the people in Uzbekistan, which has a high birthrate, is being pursued with (?perseverance).

FIRST INDIAN COSMONAUT TO GO INTO SPACE 3 APR

BK141359 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] The first Indian cosmonaut will go into space aboard a Soyuz spacecraft from (Baikonur) cosmodrome in the Soviet Union on the 3d of next month. The Soyuz spacecraft carrying the Indian spaceman along with two other Soviet cosmonauts will eventually dock the Salyut-7 space station, wihch is already in orbit.

COSMOS 1545 LAUNCHED 21 MAR, FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD211534 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 21 TASS -- Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1545, was launched in the Soviet Union today. The sputnik carries scientific equipment for the continued exploration of outer space.

The sputnik has the initial period of revolution of 90.2 minutes. The maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 396 kilometres, the minimum distance -- 208 kilometres, inclination of the orbit -- 72.9 degrees. The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally.

NEW OIL EXPLORATION SHIP LAUNCHED IN FINLAND

PM201330 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 84 First Edition p 3

[Report by nonstaff correspondent A. Khramtsov: "Ship For Geophysicists"]

[Text] Murmansk, 19 Mar -- The diesel ship "Akademik Golitsyn" has been launched at the shipyard in the Finnish city of Turku.

The ship, built to the Soviet Union's order, will swell the Murmansk maritime geological and geophysical oil and gas expedition fleet. When on board, specialist geophysicists will carry out a further study of the Arctic Sea shelf. The new ship has been named for Academician B.B. Golitsyn, who was one of the first scientists to begin using seismic methods of studying the subterranean depths.

COMPARISON OF SCIENCE ACADEMY GENERAL MEETING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 March carries in its Second Edition on page 3 a TASS report on the Academy of Sciences Gemeral Meeting. The Second Edition identically titled report has been compared with the 15 March First Edition report, with the following additions noted (for the original reportage, see the 20 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT page U 1): Page U 1, after paragraph 3, add:

The maintenance of peace on our planet, he declared, remains the cornerstone of Soviet foreign and domestic policy. This lofty, humane goal urges us to tackle with renewed vigor the solution of the tasks set by the party.

The president dwelt in detail on the most important avenues of research connected with the formulation of a program for the development of the country's power engineering, and he generalized the researchers' successes in the realization of the Food Program. Important tasks have been levied on scientists in connection with the urgent need to introduce energy-saving technologies. As calculations demonstrate, the investment of money in energy saving is three to four times more beneficial than expenditure on energy procurement.

The president illuminated in detail successes in the biological sciences and in their new avenues. He noted in particular the genetic engineering work to obtain interferon, human insulin, and other physiologically active substances. He stressed the great importance of scientific developments on the creation of new Soviet pesticidal plant-protection agents which are now under way in the academy's institutes.

One of the decisive factors in increasing the quality and effectiveness of scientific developments and forecasts, A.P. Aleksandrov said next, is the broad involvement of diverse computer and information technology in scientific research. The Academy of Sciences has set up new institutes designed to develop and introduce efficient means of automating scientific and technical work.

[Page U 2: After paragraph 16 of the original report, the PRAVDA Second Edition adds the following two paragraphs:]

The report devoted much attention to work on the education of young researchers, the academy's publishing activity, the material and technical backup for scientific research, and questions of the construction of academy institutions.

The deterioration in the international situation over the past year has exerted an adverse influence on the course of scientific cooperation with individual capitalist countries, but it has been unable to influence in any way seriously the overall status of the academy's international scientific ties. Cooperation with scientists from Finland, India, Italy, and the countries of Latin America has been developing actively in recent years. The Academy of Sciences currently maintains scientific ties with more than 100 countries in all.

KANTEMIR TANK DIVISION NAMED FOR ANDROPOV

PM201017 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Mar 84 Second Edition p 1

[Own correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Zhitarenko report under the general heading "Eternally in People's Memory"]

[Text] The personnel of the Order of Lenin Red Banner Kantemir Guards Tank Division greeted with a sense of pride the news that by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Perpetuating the Memory of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov," the formation had been named for Yu.V. Andropov.

A rally of the personnel was held in the garrison. It was opened by Colonel General I. Repin, member of the Military Council and chief of the district's political directorate. Speaking at the rally, Army General P. Lushev, district commander, stressed that the conferment on the formation of the name of Yu.V. Andropov -- an outstanding figure of the Communist Party, the Soviet state, and the world communist movement, a true Leninist, and an ardent fighter for peace and communism -- is a special honor for Kantemir Division servicemen. The tireless concern of commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol organizations, and every serviceman for the supreme combat readiness of units and subunits will be a fitting reply to it.

The personnel were warmly congratulated on the conferment of the name of Yu.V. Andropov on the division by Colonel General M. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate, and Lieutenant Colonel (retired) V. Nazarov, member of the formation's Veterans Council.

In their speeches Guards Lieutenant Colonel V. Klinovskiy, Guards Private G. Sbitnev, and Major General of Tank Troops V. Kartmazov, commander of the Guards Division, stated the resolve of the guards to make every effort to carry out the assigned tasks.

The rally participants adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

NATURE OF RED ARMY LIBERATING MISSION EXPLAINED

LD201328 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 20 TASS -- On March 27, 1944, the Soviet troops, which were engaged in combat operations against the Nazi invaders, crossed the state border. The Red Army started its liberation mission. Tens of Soviet larger units numbering a total of more than seven million were routing the Nazi aggressors outside the Soviet boundaries. The territory of ten European states was liberated from the Nazi yoke fully or partially.

The international feat of the Soviet Armed Forces has been evaluated at its due worth by the peoples of the world, a TASS correspondent was told by Soviet Historian Nikolay Komarov. Government papers, pronouncements by political figures and works of art, statements by common people expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union, which liberated many European peoples from Nazi slavery.

Bourgeois falsifiers of history have spread and continue spreading now lies about the alleged "export of revolution" by the USSR to the countries of central and south eastern Europe, the forcing of the "Soviet regime" on them.

It is clear to every sane person that the export of revolution is in conflict with the objective laws of social development. These laws have been revealed by the Marxist-Leninist science and repeatedly confirmed by the world revolutionary experience.

The people's revolutions in the countries liberated by the Red Army from the Nazi occupiers had been prepared by their internal development. The liberation struggle, which started in them during the years of the war, was directed not only against the Nazi oppressors, but also against the reactionary regimes which led those countries to national disaster, to the loss of independence. The rout by the Soviet Union of the Nazi military and government machine has created favourable conditions for the victory of the national revolutionary forces.

Irrefutable historical facts testify that the peoples liberated from the Nazi slavery themselves chose a new socio-economic system and created a political system of the society corresponding to it.

The origination of the socialist states of the world system of socialism is a law-governed result of social development, a result of the grim struggle waged for many years by the international working class for its social and national liberation.